October 5, 1758. NUMB. 1554.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *in Addition to an Act, intituled,* "*An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service.*"

FORASMUCH as the Act, intituled, "*An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service,*" paſſed in the Thirty-firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign, was found, on Experience, not fully to anſwer the Purpoſes for which it was intended, in regard to ſuch Carriages as were to be employed beyond the inhabited Parts of this Province; whereupon one other Act was paſſed in the Thirty-ſecond Year of the preſent Reign, intituled, "*A Supplement to the Act,* intituled, *An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service*;" which ſaid Acts notwithſtanding, it is now repreſented to this Houſe, that the King's Forces on our Weſtern Frontiers are in immediate Want of a Supply of Proviſions to be tranſported from the interior Parts of this Province to *Rays-Town*.

For remedying whereof, we pray that it may be enacted, And be it enacted by the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of ſaid Province in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That every Owner or Owners of any Carriage or Carriages fit for Tranſportation of Proviſions from the interior Parts of the Province to *Rays-Town* aforeſaid, who ſhall enter into any Contract or Contracts, or be taken into His Majeſty's Service, in Purſuance of the Acts of Aſſembly herein beforementioned, the ſaid Owner or Owners of ſuch Carriage or Carriages ſhall, and he and they are hereby enjoined and required to perform his or their ſaid Contract or Service, and ſhall not deſert the ſame until the ſaid Carriages ſhall arrive at *Rays-Town* aforeſaid, under the Penalty of *Twenty Pounds*, to the Uſe of the Poor of the Townſhip or Townſhips to which ſuch Carriage or Carriages did belong, or in which the Owner or Owners thereof did reſpectively reſide, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record within this Province, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance, ſhall be allowed.

Provided nevertheleſs, That all Carriages taken into His Majeſty's Service, whoſe Owners are not preſent to enter into the Contracts and Agreements, according to the Acts herein before recited, the reſpective Owners thereof ſhall be allowed a ſufficient Time to be informed thereof, in order that the ſaid Owners reſpectively may prepare and provide Provender for their Horſes, for and during their Journey from the interior Parts of the Province to *Rays-Town*; but upon ſpecial Condition, and under the Penalty aforeſaid, that the ſaid Carriages ſhall be and continue at the Places appointed for taking in their reſpective Loads, on the Days, and at the Times certified in the reſpective Contracts, or appointed by the Perſon taking ſuch Waggons.

Provided alſo, That no Owner or Owners of any Carriage or Carriages engaged in His Majeſty's Service, by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be anſwerable for any Penalty which may ariſe, or ſhall be incurred by Virtue of this Act, on Account or by Default of the Driver or Drivers of the ſaid Carriage or Carriages, without the Conſent, Privity or Knowledge of the ſaid Owner or Owners of the reſpective Carriages, but that the ſaid Driver or Drivers thereof ſhall be liable to the Penalties incurred by their own Miſconduct or Neglect, by Virtue of this Act.

This Act to continue and be in Force from the Publication thereof during the Space of Three Months, and no longer.

From the Supplement to the Bruſſels Gazette, July 12.

Bruſſels, July 13. A Courier arrived from Vienna, who made his Entry here this Day, preceded by 18 Poſtilions blowing their Horns, and amidſt an innumerable Crowd of People intoxicated with the pureſt Joy, has brought us ulterior Letters from Vienna, dated the 3d Inſt. the Contents of which put the laſt Seal of Authenticity to the important News announced in our former Papers: They are even rectified in ſome Particulars, and contain in Subſtance what follows:

"The Advices arrived this Day are not of leſs Importance than thoſe of Yeſterday, as they ſhew us how Field Marſhal Daun, by a March almoſt incredible, found Means to bring on his whole Army, without Halting, from Klenowitz, under the Cannon of Olmutz: That notwithſtanding this Movement, the Enemy continued battering the Town great Part of the Night between the Firſt and Second Inſt. But towards break of Day, the Fire abating, the Commandant, Baron Marſhal, immediately perceived that they were raiſing the Siege, and retreating with Precipitation towards Littau; upon which he inſtantly ordered a general Sally of the Garriſon, the chief End of which was to deſtroy all the Enemy's Works.

"The farther Particulars of this grand Event are expected To-morrow by a Field Officer, who will make his Entry here preceded by 24 Poſtilions; this firſt Account ſaying nothing more, than that Diſpoſitions were made to ſtreighten and harraſs the Enemy on every Side in their Retreat. It is alſo ſaid this Day that Major Baron Voit, preceded by eight Poſtilions, and ſeveral Poſt-Maſters, brought us preciſe Informations of the Attack of the Convoy coming from Tropau for the Enemy's Camp under Olmutz, which has been partly taken or deſtroyed, though it was covered by a Corps of 12000 Men.

During its Deſtruction, we made General Putkammer, 42 Officers, and above 1600 Men Priſoners; and we took 13 Pieces of Cannon, above 2000 Waggons laden with Stores, and between 3 and 4000 Horſes for remounting the Cavalry, with a great Quantity of Arms. The Pruſſian Deſerters come over to us by 2 and 300 at a Time. On that Side where General Laudon attacked the Convoy, the Enemy left above 2000 killed and wounded on the Spot; and the Attack made by General Ziſkowitz coſt them 5 or 600 Men; whilſt on our Side, the Loſs at both Attacks does not exceed 6 or 700 Men, moſt of whom belonged to General Laudon's Corps, who charged the Enemy no leſs than fourteen Times, and always with the ſame Valour and Intrepidity."

Zur-Dyk, in the Dutchy of Juliers, July 14. A Party of Horſe, ſent out by Prince Ferdinand to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy, returned to the Camp, by whom we learn, that Count Clermont is ſo advantageouſly encamped with his Army under the Cannon of Cologne, that it will be very hazardous for us to attempt to diſlodge him; and the rather, as he is greatly reinforced, and his Army is now much ſuperior to ours. He gives out that he is determined to make a Stand where he now is: If ſo, nothing material may happen with us for ſome Time; except the French, in their Turn, ſhould pay us a Viſit, which is not unlikely; though we are not very deſirous of it till we are reinforced.

Cologne, July 15. The Hanoverian Troops are now giving Way, at the Approach of an Army over which they pretended to have gained a compleat Victory the 23d of laſt Month. *Bruſſ. Gaz.*

Paris, July 15. Letters from Breſt adviſe, that they are hard at Work on the Royal Louis, which is to mount 116 Guns, and they reckon it will be ready to put to Sea next Winter, if the Court reſolves, in its Turn, to ſend out a powerful Fleet, in order to retaliate on the Coaſts of England the Ravages committed this Year on ours.-----Which we doubt not they will do, *if they are able.*

LONDON, July 7.

In Count Clermont's Relation of the Battle at Crevelt, he ſays,

"The Enemy began their three Attacks at one Time. His Serene Highneſs ſoon perceived that their real Attack was that in the Wood on the Left. He therefore ſent for the Reſerve he had placed on the Right, which conſiſted of the Grenadiers of France, the Royal Grenadiers, and the Brigade of Navarre. But by an inconceivable Fatality, the Officers whom his Serene Highneſs ordered to bring up thoſe Brigades, miſled them, and this Reſerve did not come up ſoon enough. The fifteen Battalions, after ſuſtaining a Fire of three Hours, and repulſing the Enemy three Times, were at laſt obliged to fall back, after ſuffering great Loſs, and cauſing the Enemy to ſuffer a greater, who finding the Fire of our Infantry ſlacken, drew up in the Plain. His Serene Highneſs ordered the Carabineers, and the two Battalions of Horſe of Rouſſillon and Aquitaine to charge them. The Enemy were driven back to the Wood. But as they had their principal Force in that Part, and could bring up freſh Troops every Minute, they again poured into the Plain in great Numbers, and it was no longer poſſible for the Cavalry to attack them with Advantage.

"As the Reſerve which his Serene Highneſs ſent for, did not come up, he gave Orders for a Retreat, which was made in the greateſt Order, the Enemy not daring to follow us, and our Army arrived at Nuys without being annoyed in the leaſt on its March. We brought off our Wounded. His Serene Highneſs judging his Poſition at Nuys to be improper, either for waiting for the Enemy, or for marching to them, is come, after halting there one Day, to encamp at Woringhen."

By a private Letter from Bruſſels we have the following Anecdote, in Relation to the Court of Vienna. A great Stateſman, in Diſcourſe with a foreign Miniſter, having ſaid, with ſome Heat, that in ſucceeding Ages there would be far leſs Confidence amongſt Princes than amongſt private Perſons: The Public Miniſter anſwered, he was afraid that would prove too true; ſince from the Conceſſions of Mentzell, and the Examinations of the Secretary Pleſſman, it was inconteſtibly evident, that Intrigues, charged upon certain Courts by his Pruſſian Majeſty, and diſavowed by thoſe Courts in the moſt ſolemn Manner, appear now to be Facts by their own Conceſſions; and that therefore it was not Matter of great Wonder, that Meaſures ſhould be altered on a Diſcovery that Things were falſe, which were entered into originally, on a Suppoſition that they were true.

The Prince of Pruſſia and the Coats Privateers of Jerſey, one of 10 Guns and 80 Men, the other of 10 Guns and 60 Men, are both taken by the French.

There are ſeven fine Fir Frigates building in the River at private Yards, and 10 Ships of War, from 50 to 80 Guns, in the Dock-Yards of Deptford and Woolwich, ſome of which are in very great Fordwardneſs.

July 8. The French themſelves, in ſome of their Accounts of the Battle of Crevelt, own their Loſs to be near 3000 killed, and about 5500 wounded, excluſive of thoſe taken Priſoners during the Retreat.

On the 30th of June a Fire broke out at Gottenburgh, a Port Town in Sweden, which has deſtroyed all the King's Magazines, and 130 Houſes.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, dated June 30.

'Large Remittances having lately been made from Peterſbourg for the Support of the Ruſſian Troops, they have been very diligent, for this Week paſt, in forming Magazines; for which Purpoſe they have already bought up all the Corn they can procure. And as there is now Plenty of green Forage, they are at length, purſuant to expreſs Orders from their Court, preparing to begin the military Operations. Accordingly General Fermer, Commander in chief of thoſe Forces, has this Day ordered ſix Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, to leave their Camp between this City and Elbing. They are to be immediately followed by the whole Army in ſeveral Diviſions, and have Orders to direct their March towards Pruſſian Pomerania, by different Routs, for the Conveniency of Forage.'

They write from Cadiz, by the Way of Amſterdam, that an Engliſh Man of War has carried into Gibraltar ſix Swediſh Veſſels, five of which were bound from Cette to Stockholm, and the other to Peterſburgh.

July 12. Sunday Afternoon arrived at Spithead, his Majeſty's Frigates Roſe and Richmond, from a Cruize off Cherbourg. The former brought up two Prizes ſhe cut out of the above Place.

July 15. A letter from Dunkirk, dated July 6, brought by the Flanders mail, ſays, "We now fear bad news from America, ſince the Engliſh actually landed 16,000 men at Louiſbourg the 9th ult. After attempting it in two places, they at laſt got on ſhore, on the third attack, at a place the French reckoned impracticable; ſo that now we fear it will fall."

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Briſtol, to his correſpondent at London.

"The Dutch now begin to protect their ſhips bound to France; for the Drake privateer of this port, Captain Richardſon, in Company with the St. Martin of London, and Lockhart of Briſtol (as letters mention received from the Drake this evening) fell in with a fleet of Dutch merchant ſhips off Morlaix, and on the Lockhart's bringing to one of them, to examine her, the convoy (conſiſting of two Dutch men of war) fired at him; ſo that the privateer was obliged to leave the veſſel, after receiving from them an account that they were bound in with ſtores for the ſervice of the French King; after firing, all the reſt of the fleet ran in ſhore to protect themſelves."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 14.

"The day before yeſterday the poor ſeamen, who were wounded on board the Monmouth in the late engagement in the Mediterranean, were landed; and they were indeed ſhocking ſpectacles; one poor man in particular had loſt both arms and both legs, and yet ſeemed hearty."

July 18. Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that beſides the great Ruſſian army commanded by General Fermer, which is marched towards Brandeboug, another body of Ruſſians, conſiſting of 30000 men, is upon the march towards Lithuania.

From Lipſtadt we have a confirmation of the news of a plot hatched at Munſter againſt the Hanoverian garriſon there, with theſe further particulars. It was agreed that each burgher ſhould cut the throats of the ſoldiers quartered upon him; but happily the conſpiracy was diſcovered, and timely prevented by an eccleſiaſtic. The two authors of the conſpiracy have abſconded, and ſeven of their accomplices are confined in the citadel. Theſe have confeſſed, that there were twenty-four men picked out among the plotters, who, upon a ſignal given, were to raiſe the peaſants of twenty-four neighbouring villages, and bring them to help the burghers of Munſter in the maſſacre of the garriſon.

General Waldegrave ſet out yeſterday to embark with the forces for Germany.

We hear that Lord John Murray's Highland Regiment, which is to be augmented to 2000 Men, is to be made Royal, and their Uniform is to be faced with Blue as the other Regiments are.

The French publiſh the moſt improbable Lies to cover their Loſs at St. Maloes, and ſhew thereby how much it affects them. But it is a real Truth, that their Regiments upon the Coaſt are in a very bad Condition, ſo ill fed, and ſo indifferently paid, that they frequently deſert at the utmoſt Hazard of their Lives, which is a ſufficient Proof that the Adminiſtration of Affairs in that Kingdom is in the greateſt Diſorder.

July 20. Tueſday there was a great Court at Kenſington, when his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward and Admiral Saunders took their Leaves of his Majeſty; as did the Duke of Marlborough, &c.

We hear that General Blythe will have the Command in Chief of the Land Forces to be employed in the new Expedition.

The Spaniſh Snow ſent into Briſtol on Saturday laſt by the Duke of Cornwall Privateer, was bound for Louiſbourg, with 1100 Caſks of Flour, 100 Caſks of Brandy, and ſome Wine.

The Tranſports and all the outward-bound Ships ſailed Yeſterday Morning from the Downs, under Convoy of the Flamborough Man of War.

Letters from the Eaſt-Indies import, that all our Forts and Settlements there were in a good State of Defence, and in no Fear of any Attempts of the Enemy.

On Tueſday laſt near 500 Draught Horſes went from Southwark, and Places adjacent, for Graveſend, in order to be embarked for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Train of Artillery.

To-morrow Morning early a Detachment of Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matroſſes, with a large Train of Artillery, are to embark for the Uſe of the Allied Army, from the Warren at Woolwich, where the Tranſports lie ready to receive them.

July 22. The Eagle Privateer of Briſtol has taken a rich French Turkey Ship, and carried her into Leghorn.

July 23. Letters from ſeveral parts of Turkey mention a great famine there, inſomuch that great numbers of the poor were ſtarving.

July 25. They write from Hamburgh, that on the firſt appearance of the Ruſſians 500 Auſtrian officers, who were priſoners at Francfort on the Oder, were ſent away to Magdeburg and Halberſtadt.

Paris, June 30. The Commiſſary of the War-Office, whoſe Lodgings were lately ſearched, and who was diſcovered to hold a treacherous Correſpondence with the Enemy, is named Liebaut. The Means of his being found out, was this: A general Plan was lately printed at London of all the Nothern Places and Ports of this Kingdom, from Dunkirk to Bayonne, pointing out thoſe which are the weakeſt, and ſhewing where it would be eaſieſt to make a Deſcent with Succeſs. One of the King's Miniſters hearing of this Plan, procured one, and preſented it to the King's Council, when it was preſently found that it had been taken from a Plan that was depoſited with the Archives of the Office of War. They ſent to look for it, but it was gone; and Monſ. Liebaut having thought proper to go off, and put one of his Brothers (who was Aide-de-Camp to the Count de Mallebois) in his Room, this latter was taken up and committed to the Baſtile, as were ſeveral other Perſons, accuſed likewiſe of having taken out of the War-Office ſeveral Papers of the utmoſt Conſequence; by Means of which they furniſhed the Enemy with Intelligence. But theſe are not the only Traitors we harbour in our Boſoms, the Engliſh Gold has got them Spies and Agents every where; our Armies, it is ſaid, ſwarm with ſuch Wretches.

July 20. An Expreſs, which arrived from the Army, on the 27th, brought the melancholy News of a bloody Engagement on St. John's Day; in which, inſtead of gaining the Victory, we loſt the Flower of our Army. We know not preciſely the amount of our Loſs; but it is certain, that the Enemy gained the Field of Battle, after a briſk Combat of four Hours. The Action, however, was not general.

Mean while, till we be informed of the Particulars of this fatal Day, and of the true Cauſes of this new Diſgrace to our Arms, whilſt we deplore the Loſs of ſo many gallant Men, we cannot help attributing it to the Frivolity and Paſſion for Pleaſure that prevails at preſent; and which are attended with Diſſipation, Incapacity, and continual Craving. Inſtead of ſtudying their Duty, and qualifying themſelves to diſcharge it; inſtead of attending to the Welfare and Intereſt of their Country, and ſtrictly following the King's Intentions and Commands, we ſee, to the Diſgrace of the Nation, that moſt of the leading Men in our Army have minded only the enriching themſelves by the Deſolation and Ruin of the Enemy's Country; and whilſt they authoriſe by their Example, and for their own private Gain, Malverſations and Abuſes by the Commiſſaries, they have deſtroyed an Army, which under a Marſhal Saxe, would have given Law to all Germany. Hence we ſee the Baſtile fill: Three Officers of high Rank are juſt now ſent thither, and no leſs than twelve were lodged in it before. Theſe Acts of juſt Severity will, we hope, bring back the ancient Spirit of Honour, Diſcipline, and OEconomy, by which our Generals and Officers were diſtinguiſhed in former Times.

We have Advice of the March of the Ruſſians, of whom one Part is advancing towards Pomerania, or perhaps Brandenbourg, and another towards Sileſia: But the Accounts of their Routs are ſo different, and ſo confuſed, that they deſerve ſcarce any Attention. Beſides, the Guineas and Ducats ſeem to have operated ſo powerfully in the Divan, that Ruſſia will perhaps be ſoon obliged to think only of her own Safety. It is, at leaſt, generally reported, that the Grand Signior is aſſembling a formidable Army on the Frontiers of the Ukraine; and that his Sublime Highneſs deſigns to declare War againſt the Ruſſians, under a very frivolous Pretext, which is, that the Ruſſians have compelled the Turks, who were made Priſoners in the laſt War, to embrace Chriſtianity. The haughty Behaviour, and indeed the whole Conduct of the Miniſter ſent to Peterſburgh, to notify the Grand Signior's Acceſſion to the Ottoman Throne, ſeems to tend directly to a Rupture. And from certain Circumſtances it may be concluded, that the Miſſion of the Perſon, who is gone with the ſame Commiſſion to Vienna, will produce an Effect directly contrary to the apparent End of theſe Sort of Embaſſies.

Paris, July 21. The Empreſs Queen has aſſured the King, that notwithſtanding ſhe is ſo much in Want of the auxiliary Troops, he deſigned to ſend to her Aſſiſtance, ſhe will do without them, on Account of the preſent Situation of his Majeſty's Affairs, which obliges him to collect all his Forces for the Defence of his own Dominions, which on the one Hand are threatened with an Invaſion by the Engliſh, and on the other by the Approach of the Hanoverian Army, which has already paſſed the Rhine. On this Account Orders have been ſent to the Prince Soubiſe to ſtop the March of his Army, till he receives farther Inſtructions.

Amſterdam, July 10. Some Domeſticks of the Ambaſſador appointed by his Catholic Majeſty to reſide at the Court of Denmark, are arrived at Rotterdam from Rouen, on board a Ship which carried his Excellency's Baggage. This Ship unluckily fell in with ſome Engliſh Privateers, which not only plundered the Ambaſſador's Effects, to the Amount of 20,000 Crowns, but broke to Pieces his Coach, an Altar, and ſome Ornaments for a Chapel, and threw them into the Sea.

July 12. By a Letter of good Credit from St. Maloes we learn, that beſides the Rope-walk, and the Pitch-magazine, the Number of Veſſels burnt by the Engliſh amounted to ninety eight, ſmall and great, including the foreign Ships in the Harbour. There was but one Ship of fifty Guns, and no Frigates. There was only a few Privateers; moſt of them being at Sea. But there were in the aforeſaid a Number of Veſſels which the Government had hired to carry Ammunition and Proviſions to the French Colonies. As for the reſt (ſays this Letter) we cannot enough commend the excellent Diſcipline obſerved by the Troops under the Duke of Marlborough. A Soldier having taken two Diamond Rings from a Gentlewoman, his Grace ſent them back in a Letter, and hanged the Fellow. Another Soldier was ſent out of the World in the ſame Manner for forcibly taking a Hen from a poor Woman. The Curate of Cancalle hid the Church Plate under a Grave-ſtone. A French Woman who ſaw him, informed ſome Engliſh Soldiers of it, and theſe did not fail to carry it off. Complaint being made by the Inhabitants to the Duke, he cauſed the Plate to be ſearched for, and ſent it back to the Curate under his own Seal, by the Fellows that took it. They were not hanged, becauſe the Woman was the principal Offender: She was ſent under a Guard to St. Maloes, where ſhe was hanged up directly.

July 18. The Fleet, which, according to our laſt Advices from Spain, is to aſſemble at Cadiz, will conſiſt of twenty Ships of the Line, ſix Frigates, and ſix Chebecks; but its Deſtination is ſtill a Secret. Such a large Convoy is not neceſſary to meet the Flota from Vera-Cruz: Nor doth it ſeem probable that the Revolt at Paraguay could give Occaſion to this Armament; for thoſe Rebels muſt be ſubdued by Land Troops, and not by a naval Force.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Auguſt 25.

Laſt Wedneſday our Harbour's Guard-ſhip, the Winchelſea, and Yeſterday Morning the Blandford (both King's Ships) ſail'd over the Bar; and Yeſterday Afternoon they proceeded for England, with all the Merchant Ships under their Convoy, that put to Sea the 23d and 24th Inſtant.

Since the Embargo has been taken off, from the 6th Inſtant to this Day, there have ſail'd from this Port (beſides 3 Men of War) 81 Sea Veſſels, viz. 25 Ships, 20 Snows, 13 Brigantines, 1 Billander, 8 Schooners, and 13 Sloops: And there ſtill remains here, chiefly upon the Freſhes (beſides 3 Men of War) 44 Sail, viz. 14 Ships, 13 Snows, 7 Brigantines, 4 Schooners, and 6 Sloops.

From the Characters that the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships Penguin and Zephyr bear, we have good Grounds to believe, that our Coaſts will be as well guarded by them as the Harbour has been by their Predeceſſor; which affords us great Conſolation, as we have little Reaſon to doubt that there are now ſome French Privateers on or near our Coaſt.

September 1. On Sunday laſt arrived here Capt. Wright, from St. Chriſtophers, but laſt from Bermuda; at which laſt Iſland, he informs us, he found a ſmall Rhode-Iſland Privateer Sloop of 10 Guns, commanded by one Randall, who had carried in there a Sloop from Virginia, and a Brig from Philadelphia, one Webb Maſter, belonging to the Muſquito Shore, both taken by a Miſſiſippi Privateer Brig, and retaken in Sight of her, a little to the Weſtward of Bermuda.

Yeſterday we received an Account, that two French Privateers have been cruizing off Tybee in Georgia ſince Yeſterday Seven-night, and chaſed ſeveral Veſſels; one of them is a Brigantine, the other the True-Blue (late of this Port) fitted out at St. Auguſtine: And we had Advice a Week ago, that 2 ſuch Privateers were to ſail from thence on the 21ſt ult.---It is confidently aſſerted, that an effectual Stop will ſoon be put, not only here and in Georgia, but alſo in New-York, and other Britiſh Plantations, to the ſending of Proviſions to St. Auguſtine, on Account of certain Repreſentations ſaid to have been made of the dangerous Conſequences reſulting to the Trade of the whole Continent, from that Port's becoming the Aſylum and Rendezvous of French Privateers, eſpecially as they have not yet met with any Check upon this Coaſt.

Yeſterday came in the Revenge Frigate, of Briſtol, Capt. Heighinton, from Antigua: Since the Veſſels mentioned in our laſt to be taken by him, he has taken and carried into Antigua a Dutch Ship of 400 Tons, and 22 Guns, laden with Dry Goods, Wines, &c. from Amſterdam, and pretended to be bound for St. Euſtatia; but by French Papers concealed in one of her Anchor-ſtocks, ſhe was found to be bound to Guadaloupe, and a French Merchant on board, diſcovered in the Diſguiſe of a Sailor before the Maſt.

Our publick Advices from Antigua by Captain Heighington, are, That the Frigates which had chaſed him into Baſſeterre Road, each mounting 28 Nine-pounders on one Deck, and 6 Six-pounders on the Quarter-deck and Forecaſtle, and carrying 250 Men, were returned to Fort-Royal in Martinico, after having convoyed 20 Dutch Sloops and Schooners, loaded with Proviſions and warlike Stores, from St. Euſtatia to Guadaloupe, which were followed by 13 more, under Convoy of two armed Sloops; and had carried in a fine Privateer Brigantine of Barbados, called the Tyrrel, and commanded by Capt. James Smith, which they decoyed to them by a pretended Engagement with each other. That the French have now not above two or three Veſſels, confeſſedly their own, in all their Windward-Iſlands: And that they have alſo a great Number of Dutch Veſſels employed in bringing up the Produce of the French Part of St. Domingo to Martinico; ſo that our good Friends the Dutch at preſent carry on the whole Trade of the French Iſlands, under various ſubtile Diſguiſes.

Captain Legge, in his Majeſty's Ship the Cheſterfield, is lately returned to Hampton Road in Virginia, from a Cruize, with two Brigantines: One a French Flag of Truce, from Port-au-Prince for New-York, loaded with French Goods; the other an Engliſh Flag of Truce, from Rhode-Iſland for Port-au-Prince, loaded (in Compaſſion to the poor ſtarving Frenchmen there) with a Chriſtian Cargo----of Proviſions.

The Schooner Polly and Nancy, Jonathan Call, Maſter, of and from this Port for Antigua, was taken in July laſt, by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico; whither, and to Guadaloupe, upwards of 50 Engliſh Veſſels were carried in the Months of June and July laſt.

Sept. 8. *We hear from Port-Royal, that the Works erecting for the Defence of that Place go on well; and that many Gentlemen there talk of forming themſelves into an Artillery Company, that thoſe Works may be the more effectually defended, in caſe an Enemy ſhould preſume to make an Attack in that Quarter.*

We hear likewiſe, that Capt. Richard Dudgeon is appointed Engineer for this Province, and may be ſhortly expected here by Way of North-Carolina.

Sept. 15. *We hear that the French Privateers and their Prizes, that were lately at St. Auguſtine, are all ſailed from thence for Miſſiſippi.*

Saturday laſt a Quantity of Carriages, and other Ordnance Stores, were ſhipped from hence for Port-Royal.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

Yeſterday His Majeſty's Ship Scarborough, of 20 Guns, Capt. Stott, with ſeveral Tranſports under her Convoy, having on board Part of Col. Fraſers Highlanders, arrived here from Halifax; the Troops are immediately to ſet out for the Lake, Horſes being provided them for that Purpoſe.

Letters from Louiſbourg mention, That the Inhabitants of the Iſle of St. John's had a great Number of fat Cattle, and had Liberty from our Commander to ſell them, which they did at a Dollar per Head.

The ſeveral Sums granted by Parliament for the Year 1758, amount to £ 10,486,357 01, according to a Liſt mentioning the particular Services for which the ſaid Sum is to be applied, in which is included £ 27,380 19 11½ for reimburſing to the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay their Expences for furniſhing Proviſions and Stores to the Troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's Service for the Campaign in the Year 1756; and £ 13,736 17 7 for reimburſing the Colony of Connecticut for ditto.

We hear that Capt. Clift in a Veſſel bound to Halifax, was about three Weeks ago caſt away on Cape Sambro, the Veſſel and moſt of the Cargo loſt, but the Mens Lives all ſaved

By a Veſſel arrived here laſt Week from North-Carolina we learn, that a Letter of Marque Ship had lately ſeized and carried into Virginia, a Schooner from Monto Chriſto, bound to this Place, as alſo two Veſſels from Surriname, bound to ſome of theſe Northern Ports.

NEWPORT, Rhode-Iſland, Sept. 26.

A Letter from London adviſes, That the Ship Confirmation, of this Port, bound from South-Carolina to London, was taken by a St. Maloes Privateer, on the 27th of May laſt, 10 Leagues Weſt of Scilly, who carried her into St. Maloes. The Gentleman who commanded her has had the Misfortune to be taken three Times ſucceſſively, this War.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place.

"We have a delightful Proſpect before us, if we conſider the Situation of Affairs with the Enemy. At Home jarring in their Councils, and in the utmoſt Diſtreſs for Money. I am told from indiſputable Authority, that they owe Five Millions Sterling to their Dock Yards. The laſt Loan they raiſed at 11 per Cent. Intereſt. They have experienced the Miſchief of continental Connections, being drained of their Specie in ſupporting the Empreſs of Ruſſia; and that of 160,000 Troops marched into Germany, there is ſcarce 40,000 now alive. On the other Hand, the Spirit of our People is no Way broke, nor their Confidence ſhaken. A ſtronger Inſtance I need not mention, than this one; the Books being opened for a Loan of Five Millions, within ſix Weeks, Ten Millions were ſubſcribed, and many People diſappointed that wanted to ſubſcribe large Sums, and that at Three and One Quarter per Cent. Intereſt."

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, to a Gentleman in this Place, June 22.

"Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived here from the Pruſſian Army, to the Pruſſian Miniſter, with Advice, that Marſhal Keith had taken the City Ulm, in his way to Vienna. [Ulm is a City of Germany, governed by its own Magiſtrates, and has a large Territory of 40 Lordſhips under its Juriſdiction, very populous, and a Place of good Trade, the People excellent Mechanics, eſpecially in Clock-work, and Iron and Steel Manufactures. The Magiſtrates are all Lutherans, as are moſt of the Inhabitants.]

NEW-HAVEN, September 23.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here Captain Joſhua Ray, in 26 Days from Barbados; and on Thurſday arrived Captain Thomas Rice, in 33 Days from Antigua, and 23 from Turks Iſland.---By the former we hear, that on the 23d of Auguſt, happened a violent Storm of Wind at Carliſle-Bay, and Bridgetown, which began at S. W. about ſix in the Morning, and continued till 4 P. M. by which eleven Veſſels, Snows, Brigs, and Sloops, were driven on Shore, and that moſt of them would be loſt.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

All that we can gather from the Boſton Papers concerning the King of Pruſſia's Succeſs over the Auſtrians, is as follows, viz.

"That on Tueſday laſt ſen'night, the 19th of September, Capt. Twine arrived at Boſton in 40 Days from Falmouth (which he left 9 Days after the Halifax Packet Boat:) That the Gentlemen Paſſengers who came in her, aſſured, that in the Weſtminſter Journal of the 2d of Auguſt (which they could not procure to bring with them) there was inſerted an Account, that on the 14th of July laſt the King of Pruſſia obtained a compleat Victory over the Auſtrian Army under Count Daun, in which the Count himſelf was taken Priſoner: That of the Auſtrians were killed, wounded, and taken Priſoners, between 16 and twenty thouſand Men: That the Pruſſians purſued the Auſtrians ſo cloſely, that they were obliged to ſet eleven Villages on Fire, in order to retard their Purſuers: That this Account of the Action was received in England by private Letters from Hamburgh, and divers other Places, which, tho' they differed in ſome Circumſtances relating to the Battle, yet they all agreed as to the Day on which it happened, and the taking of Count Daun Priſoner: That it was generally thought to be true, and that a Confirmation of the important Affair, with a particular Account of the whole, was daily and hourly expected."

The following relative to the foregoing, we have from the New-Hampſhire Gazette, viz.

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, September 22.

We have the News of the King of Pruſſia's having gained a compleat Victory over the Auſtrians confirmed ſeveral Ways, and by different Veſſels, viz. by a Veſſel from Cape-Breton, by two Veſſels from Liſbon arrived at Marblehead, and by the Centurion Man of War, who arrived here laſt Week from Cape-Breton. The Circumſtances, we hear are as follow: When he was ſurrounded by the French and Auſtrians, he made a Feint of retreating (Policy in War) having firſt poſted a large Number of his Troops in an adjacent Wood, and given the Orders, upon a Signal to be made, to ruſh out upon the Enemy: The Stratagem ſucceeded, for the Enemy ſuppoſing the Pruſſian Troops were obliged to give Way, cloſely purſued 'till they were drawn into the Snare, and cut in Pieces by the ſudden Charge of the Troops, which turned again upon them, joined by ſuch as lay in Ambuſh. It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia thus gained a compleat Victory, killed of the Enemy about 16,000 upon the Spot, and killed or took Count Daun Priſoner.---We have alſo Advice that Prince Ferdinand, with 50,000 Men, were deſigned to make a Deſcent on ſome Part of France.---By a Veſſel in 22 Days from Antigua, we hear, that on the Night of the 24th of Auguſt, the Tide roſe and fell there two Feet in two Hours, after which they had a Shock of an Earthquake.

[*If the Account of this Victory be true (as we have no Reaſon to doubt but it is) this* brave Prince, the Wonder of Europe, *and, indeed, of the Age, has been, by the ſpecial Hand of Providence, ſucceeded in all his important Enterprizes for more than a Year paſt.*]

Yeſterday Morning the Ship Ranger, Capt. Carlill, arrived here from London, but laſt in nine Weeks from Plymouth.

The Norwich Man of War, Capt. Darby, with the Money on board for the Forces in North-America, ſtood for Halifax, with two Storeſhips, when ſhe heard that Cape-Breton was taken, ſo that ſhe is not yet arrived at Boſton.

*** CHOICE TENERIEFFE WINES to be ſold by JOHN RELFE, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated September 17.

---"By an Expreſs from Boſton, which arrived here laſt Friday, we are informed, that the Troops are on their March from thence to this Place, by which we flatter ourſelves that we ſhall have Poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga this Fall; but this depends very much on the ſpeedy March of the Troops, as the Seaſon is far advanced.----Our Army this Year in general is not ſo ſickly as in Years paſt; moſt of the Invalids are ſent down to this Place, where they have a Permit to return to their Homes to recover their Health, &c.------A few Days ago a Flag of Truce came to the Lake, from Mr. Montcalm at Ticonderoga, in which he threatened to come and drive our Army from that Place, if they did not leave it by a certain Day; however his Word is to be taken in this Caſe, as in many others: It may not be improper to acquaint you of his Scheme in this Affair; he had got all his Ammunition, Stores, Proviſion, &c. at Frontenac, in Order to make a Deſcent on the German Flats and Schenectady, and would probably have ſucceeded, and perhaps as ſudden as Col. Bradſtreet againſt Cadaraqui.-----For it is certain Montcalm knew nothing of Bradſtreet's March; and by his threatening he expected to draw all our Forces to the Lake, together with the Militia; ſo that the Country would be left naked. And by our Scouts we learn, that he had actually Battoes in the Lake, and floating Batteries, and to all appearance ready to puſh off, with a very large Encampment, and all this Show was, that he might the better ſurprize us: But how greatly muſt he be ſurprized to hear, that the Day his Forces began their March from Canada to Frontenac, the latter Fort ſurrendered to Col. Bradſtreet; in ſhort, all Things conſidered, the taking of Frontenac is of more Importance to this Part of the Country, than People in general imagine."

Extract of a Letter from a Frenchman, who was a Priſoner on Long-Iſland, dated Hamburg, 31ſt May, 1758.

"We arrived here ſafe, after a happy Paſſage of ſix Weeks. I find the bad Succeſs of our Arms; you can now ſay the Proteſtant Cauſe has gained the Victory, by Sea and by Land; your Pruſſian King is really an Alexander; and I believe more. We have begun well, and finiſhed unlucky. The Hand of God is heavy upon us, we have been too proud of our good Succeſs, in the Beginning, and we have forgot the Author of it; but he is a pitying God; I hope he will remember his afflicted People, and the ſame Hand with which we have been puniſhed, ſhall comfort us. I believe this Year will be a Bloody one. They ſay the Iſle-Royal, or Cape-Breton, is taken, but I hope not.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

To the Publiſhers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Governor, in ſeveral of his Meſſages to the Aſſembly, has repeatedly charged the Provincial Commiſſioners, appointed by the late Act for granting Supplies to the Crown, with a Breach of their Duty and Truſt, in diſpoſing of the Sum thereby given to His Majeſty's Uſe; the ſaid Commiſſioners, for the Satisfaction of the Public, and in Vindication of their much injured Reputations, have ordered the following Report of the Committee of Aſſembly to be publiſhed, which you will be pleaſed to publiſh in your Paper accordingly. CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk.*

WE the Committee appointed to audit and examine the Accounts of the Commiſſioners directed to diſpoſe of the 100,000 Pounds granted to the King's Uſe, by an Act, intituled, "A Supplement to the Act, "intituled, An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-"five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and "to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame; and for granting to His Majeſty the additional Sum of One Hundred "Thouſand Pounds;" report,

That we have carefully examined the ſaid Accounts, and do find, as well from the Commiſſioners Orders, drawn on the Truſtees of the General Loan Office, as from Accounts, Receipts, and other ſufficient Vouchers produced to us, that not only the whole Sum of 100,000 Pounds aforeſaid (except 8000 Pounds, depoſited in the Hands of Mr. Joſeph Fox, for erecting Barracks, not yet accounted for, as the Barracks are not compleated) has been carefully and frugally laid out for the King's Service, and to no other Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever, but that ſome of thoſe Gentlemen were, upon that Act, conſiderably in Advance for the Public.

And as your Committee have not, at this Time, Opportunity of ſtating a particular Account, agreeable to the Uſage of former Aſſemblies, we pray an Order may be given to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, that, from the Orders drawn by the ſaid Commiſſioners, they make out an Account of the ſaid 100,000 Pounds, to whom paid, and to what Uſes appropriated, as expreſſed in the abovementioned Orders, that the ſame may be publiſhed with the Votes of this Houſe.

Richard Pearne, *Roger Hunt,*
Daniel Roberdeau, *Thomas Yorke,*
John Morton, *William Plumſted.*

Our laſt Advices from Albany are, that General Amherſt, with the Troops from Boſton, was expected there as Yeſterday: That on the 24th ult. Rogers, with 150 Men, ſet out for Ticonderoga in the Night: That on the 25th a French Deſerter came in to our Camp at the Lake, who left a Scouting Party he came out with the Day before, which was (as he ſaid) to lie on the Road between Fort-Edward and the Lake, in order to get a Priſoner, as the French were at a Loſs what to do for Want of Intelligence; and that ſeveral Parties of ours were ſent out in Search of it: And that it was thought at Albany, that the late Affair of Rogers's, and Bradſtreet's Expedition to Cadaraqui, had given a Turn to the Indians; and that the French Intereſt with them ſeemed to decline faſt.

A Letter from Fort-Hunter, dated the 15th ult. mentions, that a few Days before, one Walter Bell, and his Son, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians, in Hanover Townſhip, Lancaſter County; and that another Son of ſaid Bell's, and a Soldier, were carried off by them.

Since our laſt Capt. Snead arrived here from London. He left Capt. Robinſon, from the ſame Place, and bound to this Port, 24 Days ago, in Company with the Norwich Man of War, and the reſt of the Fleet.

Yeſterday the Privateer Knowles, Captain Turner, returned from a Cruize, without any other Succeſs than what has been formerly mentioned.

Monday laſt being the Anniverſary Election throughout this Province, for Repreſentatives, Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. the following Gentlemen were choſen.

For Philadelphia County. Repreſentatives, Iſaac Norris, Thomas Leech, Joſeph Fox, Joſeph Galloway, John Baynton, Daniel Roberdeau, John Hughes, Richard Pearne. Sheriffs, Joſeph Redman, Samuel Morris. Coroners, Peter Robeſon, Thomas James. Commiſſioner, Henry Harriſon. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Watkins, Jacob Umſted, George Gray, Lower Ferry, Thomas Roſe, Joſeph King, John Lukens, Surveyor.

For Bucks County. Repreſentatives, Griffith Owen, William Smith, James Melvin, Amos Strickland, Benjamin Chapman, Derrick Hogeland, Joſeph Watſon, Joſeph Kirkbride. Sheriffs, William Smith, John Gregg. Coroners, William Aſhburn, John Strickland. Commiſſioner, Jonathan Ingham. Aſſeſſors, William Michener, Daniel Palmer, Benjamin Courſon, John Kelly, George Overpeck, Edward Thomas.

For Cheſter County. Repreſentatives, Joſeph Gibbons, John Morton, George Aſhbridge, Roger Hunt, Hugh Trimble, Joſhua Aſh, Nathaniel Grubb, Iſaac Wayne. Sheriffs, Rowland Perry, Benjamin Davis. Coroners, Joſhua Thompſon, John Taylor. Commiſſioner, John Hannum. Aſſeſſors, Nathaniel White, William Allen, Thomas Harlan, Lewis Davis, Humphrey Marſhall, John Griffith.

For Lancaſter County. Repreſentatives, James Wright, James Webb, Emanuel Carpenter, Iſaac Saunders. Sheriffs, David Stout, William Smith. Coroners, Matthias Slough, Benjamin Price.

For Berks County. Repreſentative, James Boone. Sheriffs, Thomas Lincoln, Benjamin Boone. Coroners, John Warren, Amos Evans.

For Northampton County. Repreſentative, Lodowick Beting. Sheriffs, John Rinker, John Moore. Coroners, Thomas Armſtrong, John Vanatan.

For New-Caſtle County. Repreſentatives, Evan Rice, Thomas Montgomery, John Finney, William Armſtrong, William Patterſon, Alexander Porter. Sheriffs, John M'Kinley, George Monro. Coroners, Robert Morriſon, James Walker.

For Kent County, Repreſentatives, John Brinckle, John Barnes, Joſeph Caldwell, Cæſar Rodney, John Vining, Vincent Lockerman. Sheriffs, Thomas Parke, William Rhodes. Coroners, William Wells, Reuben Wallace.

[*The Returns for the other Counties are not yet come to Hand.*]

And on Tueſday Benjamin Franklin, and William Maſters, were elected Burgeſſes for this City. Aſſeſſors, John Palmer, David Deſhler, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Rundle, Jonathan Evans, John Sprogell. Wardens, Peter Reeve, Francis Rawle.

Yeſterday, at a Meeting of the Common Council, WILLIAM COXE, Eſq; was elected Mayor of this City for the enſuing Year.

For more News, and new Advertiſements, ſee the next Page.

CUSTOM-HOUSE *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

September 27.

Snow Stoughton, James Roſs from Nevis.
Snow Muſqueto, John Hickey from Halifax.
Snow Salford, Robert Miller from Liverpool.
Brig Succeſs, William Harris from St. Martins.
Sloop Phœnix, Benjamin Homer from Boſton.
Sloop Swallow, Jacob Carpenter from R. Iſland.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Steny from Ditto.
Sloop Speedwell, John Riche from Halifax.
Sloop Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt from N. York.
Sloop Sea-Flower, Francis Rodgers from Louiſbourg.
Ship Delahanty, James Blair from Teneriffe.
Schooner Friendſhip, Nathaniel Winſlow from Boſton.
Schooner Induſtry, Owen M'Carty from Fyal.
Schooner Keozia, William Barnard from Nantucket.
Schooner Providence, George Houſton from R. Iſland.
Schooner Betty, William Weſton from Boſton.
Schooner Unity, Benjamin Smith from Halifax.
Schooner Lindo Packet, Alexander Young from Ditto.
Schooner Leopard, Thomas Church from Louiſbourg.
Schooner Ann, William Bartlett from Ditto.

OUT. Sloop Mary-Ann, Solomon Gibbs for Barbados.
Brig Margaret, Hugh Bowes for Jamaica.
Brig Brothers, James Simpſon for Antigua.
Schooner Lindo Packet, Alexander Young for Halifax.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Steny for R. Iſland.
Sloop Swallow, Jacob Carpenter for Do.

CLEARED. Sloop Lark, Joſeph Lettſon to N. York.
Snow Bird, Richard Gardner to Do.
Snow Young Samuel, John Southey to Barbados.
Schooner Robert, Thomas Hutchings to St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner Rebecca, David Welſh to Do.
Brig Brothers, James Simpſon to Antigua.
Ship Jaſon, Robert Hay to Do.
Ship Eſther, James White to St. Chriſtophers.
Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen to Cork.

October 4, *Entered in.*

Sloop Endeavour, Thomas Morton, from Boſton.
Brig Neptune, John Stevenſon, from Jamaica.
Snow Mary Ann, Thomas Dunbar from Cadiz.
Brig Alice, Roger Williams, from Liverpool.
Schooner Portſmouth, Clothier Pierce, from R. Iſland
Sloop Nancy, John Hutton, from Newfoundland.
Ship Betty Sally, Edward Snead, from London.

OUT. Sloop Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt, for New-York.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, for South-Carolina.
Schooner Sally, John Katling, for St. Kitts.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patten, for London.
Schooner Keozia, William Bernard, for Nantucket.
Schooner Friendſhip, Nathaniel Winſlow, for Boſton.
Ship Hopewell, James Falls, for New-York.
Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Aſhmore, for Cape-Fear.
Brig Grace, John Richey, for Briſtol.

CLEARED.

Sloop Three Brothers, John Treney, to Antigua.
Sloop Cheney, Wait Warner, to Connecticut.
Schooner Mayflower, Matthew Jackſon to Jamaica.
Sloop Swallow, Jacob Carpenter, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Steny, to Ditto.
Schooner Recovery, David Miller, to Jamaica.
Sloop Ann, William Mitchell, to Barbados.
Schooner Lindo Packet, Alexander Young, to Halifax.
Brig Globe, John Lee, to Montſerrat.
Snow Charming Martha, S. Atkins, to Newfoundland.
Brig Margaret, Hugh Bowes, to Jamaica.

NEXT Week will be publiſhed POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK for the Year 1759.

Juſt imported in the Ship Betty Salley, Capt. Edward Snead, from London, and to be ſold by

ARENT HASSERT,

In Lætitia-Court, Philadelphia,

ALL Sorts of Fine, Middling and Coarſe Boulting Cloths, &c. &c. 8

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet [*Price* Two Shillings *and* Three-Pence] *the following* LAWS, viz.

AN *ACT* for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commiſſionated and raiſed by the Governor for the Defence of this Province.

An *ACT* for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service.

An *ACT* for preventing Abuſes in the *Indian* Trade, for ſupplying the *Indians*, Friends and Allies of *Great-Britain*, with Goods at more eaſy Rates; and for ſecuring and ſtrengthening the Peace and Friendſhip lately concluded with the *Indians* inhabiting the Northern and Weſtern Frontiers of this Province.

An *ACT* for granting the Sum of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty's Uſe, and for ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit; and for continuing the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly of this Province herein after mentioned for ſinking the Bills of Credit ſo to be ſtruck, at the Times, and in the Manner herein after directed and appointed.

An *ACT* for granting to His Majeſty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Veſſels; and alſo certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for ſupporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purpoſes for His Majeſty's Service.

An *ACT* for extending ſeveral Sections of an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Thirtieth Year of the preſent Reign, intituled, "An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and "their Quarters."

Philadelphia, October 5 1758.

BROKE out of Newtown Goal, on the 24th ult. the following Perſons, viz. A ſtout likely Negroe Man, named Plymouth, belonging to Stephen Williams: Had on when he went away, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Tow Trowſers darkiſh coloured woollen Jacket, a Pair of Shoes, and old Hat. A likely Negroe Woman, named Sue, belonging to Charles Edgar, formerly belonging to Joſeph Hart, about 27 Years of Age: Had on when ſhe went away, an Ozenbrigs ſhift, ſtriped Linſey Jacket and petticoat, and check apron, can talk good Engliſh and Low Dutch. A white man, named Hugh Sutherland, about 5 feet and a half high: Had on when he went away, a white garlix ſhirt tow trowſers, red jacket, and old felt hat. A white girl about 18 Years of Age, lately lived with Joſeph Leech, and formerly lived with Henry Forſt, named Anne Gootey: Had on a black hair hat, linſey jacket and petticoat, a pair of calfſkin ſhoes, is pretty much marked with the ſmall pox. A white lad, named Peter Callaghan, about 18 years of age, well ſet, about 5 feet high, marked with the ſmall pox: Had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, white linen drawers, and old hat. For the three firſt mentioned runaways Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, and for the two latter Twenty Shillings for each, and reaſonable Charges, will be paid by JOSEPH THORNTON, Goaler.

Imported in the Ship Betty Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN GIBSON,

At his Store, on Hamilton's Wharff,

BEST Green Tea, in Canniſters, Broadcloths, Foreſt Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Kerſies, Half-thicks, Plains, 6 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. Blankets, 6 qr. 8 qr. and 9 qr. Rugs, Flannels, Copper Fiſh Kettles, and a great Variety of other Goods.

IMPORTED, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Now living in Cheſtnut ſtreet, near Front ſtreet,

SUperfine, fine, middling and coarſe Boulting cloths, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chooſing Boulting-cloths, may, by informing me what Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs the Cloths are wanted for, depend on being ſupplied with Cloths ſuitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, as I have had long Experience in Boulting, and Boulting-cloths. *Theſe.*

To be ſold to the highest Bidder, at Cheſter-Town, Kent County, Maryland, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, on Tueſday, the 20th of March next (being the firſt Day of Court)

A Meſſuage or Tenement (called Townſhe) commodiouſly ſituated in the ſaid County, on Cheſter River, for the Grain Trade of both Kent and Queen Ann's, being about 20 Miles from Duck-Creek on Delaware, 8 Miles South from George-Town, 10 Miles above Cheſter-Town, and 7 from the Head of the River. The Tenement conſiſts of a good Dwelling Houſe, with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-houſe, with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grannary, and other Out houſes; with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Paſture, under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Veſſel of 2000 Buſhels Burthen may come and load. The Premiſes may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, by applying to Mr. John Eccleſton, in the Neighbourhood.

By a ſpecial Power, or Record, from the late Foſter Cunliffe, and Sons, Eſquires. H. CALLISTER.

CAme to the Plantation of George Correy, in New-London, Cheſter County, about the latter End of May, A bright bay Mare, pretty old and ſmall, and a yearling Filly. The Mare is branded R S on the near ſhoulder and Buttock, and has a Lump on her far hind Joint of her Paſter. Whoever owns ſaid Mare and Filly, is deſired to come and pay Charges, and take them away. GEORGE CORREY. ‖‡‖

Imported in the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and to be ſold by

WALTER SHEE,

At his Store, the Corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

OZenbrigs, yard wide, 7 eights, 3 qr. 6 qr. and 11 nail cotton and linen checks, a large and neat aſſortment of Iriſh linens, long lawns, cambricks, muſlins, calicoes, chints, printed cottons, yard wide and 7 eights ſilk handkerchiefs, bandanoes, ſilk and cotton romals, perſians, taffeties, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, thickſets and fuſtians, linen handkerchiefs, womens ſcarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton laces, white flannel, felt hats, gilt, white metal and horn buttons, pins, needles, ivory and horn combs ſhoe and knee buckles, knives, razors, ſciſſars, watch chains, mens and womens thimbles, white tape, Dutch and Manchester pretties, tylors and white thread, ſleeve buttons, Garters, ſnuff boxes &c. &c. *Theſe.*

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque Brigantine *JOHN* and *RICHARD*, CHARLES JENKINS Commander,

And will ſail in 15 Days, mounting ten 6 and 4 Pounders betwixt Decks, with Swivels, Cohorns, &c. completely fitted with cloſe Quarters, and navigated with 25 Men. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Commander, at Fiſhbourn's Wharff.

For Want of Room last Week, we were obliged to leave out the following Boston and New-York Articles.

BOSTON, September 18.

Last Wedneſday arrived in our Harbour from Louiſbourg, His Majeſty's Ship the Captain, commanded by Captain Amherſt, in which came Major-General Amherſt, who had the chief Command of his Majeſty's Land Forces in the late ſucceſsful Expediton againſt Cape-Breton: --- He was received and congratulated upon his Arrival, with the Reſpect and Eſteem due to ſo brave a Commander.--- On this Occaſion, the Guns at Caſtle-William, thoſe on the Batteries in this Town, and at Charleſtown, &c. were diſcharged, and the Bells of the Town were rung.----Between 30 and 40 Tranſports, which came out with the Captain Man of War, having on board the 2d Battalion of Royal Scots, as alſo Forbes's, Laſcelles's and Webb's Regiments, with Fraſer's Highlanders, are alſo arrived:--- The Troops are in good Health, and were diſembarked the Day following, and encamped on the Common. On Saturday the General ſet out, with the whole of the Troops, and march'd from hence to the Weſtward.

The Commanding Officers of the Regiments which were encamped in this Town laſt Week, are, of the 2d Battalion of his Majeſty's Firſt or Royal Regiment, Lieut. Col. Forſter: Of the 17th, Lieut. Col. Morris: Of the 47th, Lieut. Col. Hale: Of the 48th, Lieut. Col. Burton: Of the Highland Regiment, Col. Simon Fraſer.

We have an Account from the Eaſtward, that laſt Monday about 50 French and Indians came upon the Inhabitants of Maduncook, which is above 12 Miles from George's Fort, and killed one Man, wounded another, and carried off 7 more; the reſt made their Eſcape, and got to the Garriſon; they alſo killed a Number of Cattle before they went off.

Part of a Letter from Louiſbourg, dated September 15.

-----"We arrived here Yeſterday, together with four more ſhips from St. John's with Priſoners: It is a fine pleaſant Place, a Deal of choice Land, and great Plenty of Cattle; we found great Numbers of French Inhabitants, but they made no Reſiſtance, although there were ſome Regulars: There was a Sloop and 5 or 6 Schooners, which we made Prizes of, and bro't away; we cou'd not bring all the Inhabitants away, and I believe we ſhall go again for the Remainder."---

Late laſt Night the Boſton Packet, Capt. Robſon, arrived here in 50 Days from Plymouth, in England, by whom we have a Confirmation of Admiral Anſon's returning with his Fleet, but had again ſail'd with 38 Ships of the Line, 12 of which were 3-Deckers; and 'twas thought he was gone to Breſt. Capt. Robſon came out in Company with about 40 Sail, moſtly bound to theſe Parts, under Convoy of the Norwich Man of War, of 50 Guns, who has a Quantity of Money on board, for the Forces in America, and is bound to this Place; together with the Capts. Smith, Wilſon, Brown, and Jacobſon: Capt. Robſon left the Convoy about 3 Weeks ago.

PORTSMOUTH, *(in New-Hampſhire) Sept. 15.*

Since our laſt arrived here Capt. Warner, in 22 Days from St. Kitts, who informs, That the famous Capt. Read, in the Young Oliver Cromwell Privateer, of that Iſland, had taken in the Space of one Month, and carried in there, four valuable Prizes of French-Dutchmen, who were all condemned.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

Tueſday laſt Captain Riddle arrived here in 21 Days from St. Chriſtophers: He informs us, That on the 24th of laſt Month, they had a violent Gale of Wind at that Iſland, attended with an uncommon Swell of the Sea, by which three Veſſels were caſt aſhore and loſt at Sandy Point, and ſeven at Baſſeterre, and that they all but one that belonged to North-Carolina, were owned at St. Chriſtophers; that Captain Riddle's Sloop muſt conſequently have gone aſhore alſo, had he not fortunately ſlip'd his Cable, and got out to Sea, the Beginning of the Gale; that a Dutch Sloop arrived at St. Chriſtophers the Day after the Gale, the Maſter of which reported, that he had it extremely hard between Guadaloupe and Antigua; tho' Capt. Weſt, who arrived here the 14th Inſtant from Antigua, having left that Place the 25th of Auguſt, ſays it was not felt there.

Samuel Crane, late Maſter, of the Sloop Dolphin, of Connecticut, who was taken by a French Privateer the 7th of July laſt, and carried into Guadaloupe, came Paſſenger in Capt. Riddle; by whom we have the following Account of Captures made by the Guadaloupe Privateers in three Weeks, beſides ſeveral others, whoſe Names Capt. Crane could not recollect, viz. Haywood from Maryland; Ebitt, Ketcham, Eagerton and Moore, from Connecticut; Newell, Philips and Ruſt from Boſton; Carpenter and Maſon, from Piſcataqua; Wimble from Caſco Bay, and Gibbs from Rhode-Iſland.

Wedneſday Morning Captain Fairley arrived here in 8 Weeks from the Orkneys: He informs us, That his Majeſty's Ships the Solebay and Dolphin, of 20 Guns each, on the 9th of June laſt, had a ſmart Engagement with a large French Privateer of 40 Guns, that infeſted the North Seas for ſome Time paſt, and carried her Prizes into Norway; and that the Privateer got clear, by diſabling the Men of War ſo much in their Rigging, that they could not purſue her.

On Saturday laſt arrived in this Port Capt. Iſaac Sears, Commander of the Privateer Sloop Catherine, and brought in with him a French Prize Ship called the *Only Daughter*, from Rochelle, bound to Quebeck, laden with ſome Proviſions and Dry Goods, one *Stephen Coindet* Maſter, taken the 26th of Auguſt laſt, about 15 Leagues to the Southward of the Streights of Belleiſle. She prov'd a Letter of Marque, mounting ten Carriage Guns, Six and Nine Pounders, ſome Swivels, and carried 44 Men; has a valuable Cargo, conſiſting of a Variety of Dry Goods, ſuitable for the New-York Market. She was taken after a ſhort Engagement, in which the Catherine had one Man killed, and three wounded.

Monſieur *Coindet* informed his Captors, That he ſailed from Old-France in Company with ſeven other Veſſels alſo bound to Quebeck, loaded with Ammunition, Stores, &c. under Convoy of the *Fleur de Lys* Frigate: That he believed all the Store Ships were taken by an Engliſh 50 Gun Ship, as he ſaw her off the Weſtern Iſles take one of them, which his own Brother commanded, when the Man of War at that Time had five other Veſſels laying to a Stern, ſuppoſed to be the Prizes: And that when they ſailed, all the French Privateers were ordered in for ſix Months, to man their Men of War.

A Letter from LONDON, *dated July* 20.

---"Since the return of the men of war and tranſports from the coaſt of Britany, the publick appear very impatient to know on what kind of expedition our forces will next be ſent. On this occaſion it is reported, that there is a diſſention among certain great men. Some would have our troops employed only againſt the French coaſts, from a perſuaſion that this plan of operations would prove a ſufficient diverſion in favour of the king of Pruſſia: others are ſaid to contend for ſending them to the Rhine, imagining they may do the French more miſchief there, than by making deſcents on their coaſts and reimbarking again in a few days. The number of land forces on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, provided for by parliament this year, is 55,777 effective men (including officers and 4008 invalids) and 14,845 marines; in all 68,622. Now, ſuppoſing twenty-thouſand of them employed in America, there remains 48,000; out of which we may allow 18,000 for guards and garriſons, and then there will be thirty-thouſand left, to be employed againſt the enemy, either upon the coaſt of France, or on the Rhine, or both ways. Suppoſing twelve thouſand of theſe troops ſufficient to alarm the French coaſts all the ſummer, and to keep ſix times that number of the enemy's forces perpetually on the watch; there remains eighteen-thouſand, who may be ſent over to Germany, to ſtrengthen the hands of our allies, and perfect themſelves in the art of war. If it ſhould not be thought adviſeable to ſend any conſiderable reinforcement to his Majeſty's army on the Rhine, might not our next embarkation for the coaſt of France conſiſt of thirty thouſand men? Such a force, it is hoped, would be found equal to 40,000 French regulars and militia, and might ſtay long enough in the country to raiſe contributions."

Wedneſday laſt Captain Barnes arrived here in 18 Days from Cape-Breton, but laſt from Halifax in Nine: Before he left Cape-Breton, Sir Charles Hardy, with 7 Ships of the Line, and 3 Frigates, and the Tranſports with the following Regiments on board, viz. Amherſt's, Bragg's and Anſtruther's, commanded by General Wolfe, were ſailed on the Expedition to Gaſpee, nigh the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence. That on the ſame Day two Frigates and ſeveral Tranſports, with the following Regiments on board, viz. Otway's, and the 2d Battalion of Royal Americans, with 350 Rangers, commanded by Col. Scott, and alſo Part of the Train of Artillery, ſailed on the Enterprize up the River St. John's, to be commanded by Col. Monckton.--- That ſome Veſſels had returned from the Iſle of St. John's, with between 7 and 800 of the principal Inhabitants of that Iſland and Soldiers: It is ſaid that on the Appearance of our Troops which went to take them off, they refuſed to ſurrender themſelves, and inſiſted on not being concerned with any of the Terms the Governor of Cape-Breton had ſubmitted to; but as ſoon as our Troops landed, they quietly reſigned themſelves, without making the leaſt Reſiſtance: Several other Veſſels were gone to bring off the Remainder of the Inhabitants, who are to be ſent to France: The exact Number of People on that Iſland is not certainly known, the Accounts differ greatly, ſome reckoning them not to exceed 2000, while others ſuppoſe them to amount to near 4000. That on the 4th inſt. a Man of War arrived there from England, with Diſpatches for Admiral Boſcawen; ſhe had been out five Weeks, and 'tis ſaid brings a Confirmation of the Victory obtained by the King of Pruſſia over the Auſtrian Army, and had either killed or taken Priſoner Count Daun.

Liſt of King's Stores taken at Louiſbourg.

11	Stand of Colours,	15,000	Stand of Arms,
220	Drums,	4,000	Shells, different Sizes,
222	Pieces of Cannon,	14,000	Shot,
6	Iron 13 Inch Mortars,	5,000	Barrels of Powder,
2	of them with Ir. Beds,	200	Boxes of Small Shot,
2	13 Inch Braſs Ditto,	10,000	Barrels Flour & Peaſe,
8	10 Inch Braſs and Iron do.	5,000	Do. Beef and Pork,
4	Royals,	200	Spare Carriages.

A Quantity of Anchors, Cables, Ropes, and other Naval Stores.

By a Letter from Capt. Doran, of the Privateer Brig New-York of this Port, we learn, that the Ship he took in Company with the Columbine, of this Port alſo, and carried into Cape-Breton, would, with her Cargoe (which coſt in France 29120 Dollars) be condemned in a few Days, it having been proved on Oath, by ſome of the Crew, that both Hull and Cargo are the Property of French Merchants at Bayonne, and that the Spaniards were taken in at St. Sebaſtians.

Captain Doran intended as ſoon as the Proviſions were ſold out of the Veſſel to diſpatch her for this Place.

Extract of Letter from Albany, dated Sept. 21, 1758.

"Colonel Bradſtreet is returned in good Health from his Expedition againſt Cadaraqui, and is as hearty and alert as ever, notwithſtanding the great Fatigues he has underwent; he, nor none of his Army having ſlept more than an Hour at a Time, after they ſet out from Oſwego, till they returned there again. There was an immenſe Quantity of Proviſions found in the Fort, deſigned for the Forts to the Southward, and for an Army that was ſoon to have aſſembled at Oſwego, to have cleared the Mohawk's River, and penetrated as far as Albany: The Army was to have conſiſted of 1500 Regulars, as many Canadians, and a great Number of Indians, as well French, as thoſe pretended to be in the Engliſh Intereſt; but ſince the Return of Col. Bradſtreet, the Indians are extremely complaiſant at the Carrying-Place; at which Place Colonel Bradſtreet's whole Army is arrived, having deſtroyed the 2 Veſſels on the Lake, and brought off as much Plunder as they poſſibly could, which is to be equally divided among the Men, as the Commander has entirely given up his Right to any Share whatſoever."

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

YORKE *and* POTTS,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE *Aſſortment of Woollen and other Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.* *Tbc.*

CAME *to the Plantation of the Widow* M'Vaugh, *near Frankford, on the* 11th *of Auguſt laſt, a dark roan Mare, between* 13 *and* 14 *Hands high. ſhod before, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, and her Mane hangs on the near Side. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.* †

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,

The SHIP MARSHAL *KEITH*, ANDREW GIBSON Commander;

A fine new Veſſel, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or to the ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff.

For *BRISTOL* directly,

The BRIG *GRACE*, JOHN RICHEY Commander;

A Letter of Marque, mounting 14 Carriage Guns, ſix and four Pounders, together with all other Warlike Stores, and Men anſwerable. She has a great Part of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to Mr. Charles Cox, or ſaid Commander on Board.

To be SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, in the County of Cheſter, ſituated in the Townſhip of Radnor, joining to Coneſtogoe Road, containing 170 *Acres of good Land, well watered, and well timbered, together with two Dwelling houſes, and two Barns, one of which lying very convenient to Coneſtogoe Road, with a good Draw-well belonging to it; alſo a good Quantity of Meadow and Orchard. The Title indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Tract of Land, with all the Conveniences thereunto belonging, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to Enoch Abraham, living on the Premiſes.* §

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 9th of this inſtant October, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, about 15 Miles from Philadelphia, two Tracts or Pieces of Land, late the Eſtate of Bartholomew Penroſe deceaſed, ſituate in Southampton Bucks County, contiguous to each other, containing about 300 Acres, the greateſt Part whereof good Woodland, bounded by Land of Richard Clayton, by Land reputed Jacob Duffield's, by Land late in the Poſſeſſion of William Robeſon, and by the County Line, the great Road leading to Wright's Town running through the Land. A Draught of the Land will be ſeen at the Time and Place of Sale. The Purchaſer, paying one Half of the Purchaſe Money down, to have ſix Months Credit for the other Half, giving good Security. MARY PENROSE Adminiſtratrix. §

Weſt-Bradford, September 29, 1758.

RUN *away from the Subſcriber, living in the Forks of Brandywine the* 27th *Day of September,* 1758, *a Dutch Servant Boy, named Jacob Sharrets, aged ſeventeen Years, of low Stature, black buſhy Hair, lately cut, talks pretty thick and ſharp: Had on when he went away, a Linen homeſpun Shirt, Tow Trowſers, a half worn Felt Hat, a Pair of ſtrong Shoes, almoſt new, Braſs Buckles, the Chapes too ſhort for the Square of the Buckles, ſtamped E B. He took with him a faded green Camblet Jacket, too wide for him, a Flag Silk Handkerchief, a Leather Apron. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, if taken within* 10 *Miles Ten Shillings, if above* 10 *Miles Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me*

JOSEPH FEW. ⊕

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to have Money along with him to ſome Value.

To be SOLD,

A FRESH Quantity of Timothy Seed, at Mr. Robert Matthews's, at the Sign of the Cock, in Second-Street, at reaſonable Rates, for Ready Money. ‖

Philadelphia, September 28 1758.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, the 18th Day of September, 1758, the two following Tracts of Land (Part of the real Eſtate of Robert Tomkins deceaſed) will be ſold by publick Vendue, on the 17th Day of October next, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of David Rees, at the Sign of the Crooked Billet, in the Manor of Moreland, viz. A Tract of 113 Acres of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Horſham, in the County of Philadelphia, bounded by Lands of John Erwin, John Jarret, James Morley, and Lloyd's Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, now in the Occupation of Thomas Roſſell, and rents at Sixteen Pounds per Annum. The other Lot or Piece of Land, containing 11 Acres and a Half ſituate near the Crooked Billet aforeſaid, bounded by Lands of Joſhua Potts, David Rees, the Widow Walton, and by the Bibery and York Road, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, very ſuitable for a Tradeſman, where a Stocking Weaver and ſeveral other Tradeſmen are wanting. It may be entered on immediately. The Vendue to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, where the Conditions of Sale will be made known by BENJAMIN TOMKINS, and JOHN LUKENS, Adminiſtrators.

And further Notice is hereby given to all Perſons that were indebted to the ſaid Robert Tomkins in his Life-time on Bond, Bill, or Book Debt; or that are now indebted in any wiſe to ſaid Eſtate, that they are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame to the Adminiſtrators, who will give their Attendance for receiving thereof at the Houſe of John Craig, the 9th Day of October next, and at the publick Vendue, at the Plantation, late of Nathaniel Davis, in Warwick, on the 16th of ſaid Month, and at David Rees's, the Morning of the 17th of ſaid Month; and thoſe Perſons who do not pay off their reſpective Debts to ſaid Eſtate by the laſt of thoſe Days, may depend upon it, they will be immediately ſued for the Recovery thereof, without any further Notice. And all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts proved, in order to have them paid by the Adminiſtrators. ⊕

TEN POUNDS Reward.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1758.

STRAYED or ſtolen (but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) in the Night of the 25th of laſt Month, from a Paſture near this City, two dark brown Geldings, about 14 Hands and a Half high each; one branded on the near Shoulder S, the other no Brand Mark; one paces and trots, the other trots and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, or either of them, and brings them to William Nicholſon's, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive Fifty Shillings for each Horſe, and if ſtolen, for the Thief Five Pounds, and reaſonable Charges.

To be SOLD,

A SERVANT Woman, who has about five Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing Office. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the Market.

October 12, 1758. NUMB. 1555.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Mr. GAINE,

At this critical Time, what News comes to our Knowledge of the Diſtreſs of our Enemies, cannot fail to give Satisfaction to every Lover of his Country; induced by this Motive, I have tranſlated a few Letters that were taken in a Prize Ship carried into Montſerrat, by the private Schooner of War, Sampſon, of this Port, which you have annexed: If you think fit, pleaſe to inſert them in your next, and you will oblige your conſtant Reader.

SIR, *Cayenne, May* 30, 1758.

I AM perſuaded you will not abandon us: It is now a Twelve-month you have not ſent us a Veſſel. We are in a very urgent Neceſſity, being reduced, for four Months paſt, to eat Caſſado, and this poor Subſiſtence draws nigh the End; and then muſt have Recourſe to Turkey-Wheat, which is a poor Reliſh for a Frenchman: It will prevent our dying with Hunger; and our additional Unhappineſs is cauſed by vaſt Quantities of Rain, which will occaſion a Scarcity of the above Grain. I leave you to judge of our Situation, with 500 Troops, which we are obliged to pay and feed. Should the Veſſels diſpatched to bring us Relief unfortunately be taken, I do not know to which Saint we muſt have Recourſe, expecting a World of Trouble with our Garriſon, who are half naked; in ſhort, it is a Pity to ſee the Soldiers bundled in Rags. At my laſt Review, one Half were without Breeches. You will, no doubt, ſee by our chief Letters, a Detail of our Miſery, which I do not half mention here. I had the Honour of writing to you by Way of Holland, and no doubt my Letters went ſafe, by Reaſon the Veſſel is returned hither: This you will receive the ſame Way. I humbly requeſt, Sir, that I may here incloſe ſome Letters, which pleaſe to forward to the Places of their Deſtination. I have demanded my Diſcharge to retire to France, and hope that after ten Years Reſidence, and Anxiety in this Colony, it will be granted. Do me the Kindneſs to acquaint me if there is any Difficulty in obtaining my Requeſt, and what I can expect. I cannot forbear repeating this my humble Prayer, concerning the ſame. The entire Confidence I have of your Goodneſs, gives me Room to hope you will, on this Occaſion, render me all the Services in your Power. I have the Honour to remain, with a very ſincere Eſteem, Sir, yours, &c.

DE SENAZ.

P. S. Do me the Kindneſs to write by Way of Holland, and direct your Letters to Madam the Widow Hamilton, and Mieners, Merchants, at Rotterdam.

SIR, *Cayenne, June* 6, 1758.

I HAVE the Honour of writing to you, Via Holland, for want of French Veſſels; our Merchants having lately abandoned us, notwithſtanding their Offers of Intereſt for our Welfare, and their Gaſconades of ſupplying plentifully the Colonies without the Aſſiſtance of a neutral Nation. As I do not expect they will perform more hereafter, have endeavoured to ſettle a Correſpondence in Holland, to enable me, through that Channel, to obtain ſome News from you, as alſo from my Children: When you pleaſe to favour me, as I hope you will, direct to Madam the Widow Hamilton, and Mieners, Merchants, in Rotterdam, to be forwarded to, &c. &c. This goes recommended to her; a Duplicate will follow ſhortly, by another Dutch Ship, who is to ſail immediately after this. I had the Honour of writing to you laſt January, by an Engliſh Prize brought in and ſold here, which ſome of the Inhabitants ſent to Marſeilles. I then remitted you a ſmall Bill for 473 Livres; Incloſed you will find the ſecond with one more for 991. Shall be glad to learn by firſt Opportunity, what Funds I have in your Hands, that I may take Meaſures accordingly. I am fully reſolved to ſhip as much Cotton as poſſible to Holland, while this Door is open; and to tell you the Truth, I am afraid it will not continue long, in which Caſe ſhall then be deprived of ſending Bills of Exchange. This War does not ſuit us here; how do you like it in France? I preſume by Land we have the better; but at the ſame Time am afraid we pay too dear for that Advantage. Our Succeſs after the Battle at Prague, gave us Hopes of a glorious approaching Peace, imagining the King of Pruſſia, after ſuſtaining ſo many Loſſes, would have been obliged to give out. But the two Battles he ſince gained of us, at Thuringia, upon the Auſtrians near Breſlau, and the retaking that City, make us apprehend he has more Reſources and Forces than we ſuppoſed. One of the Dutch Captains that are here, reported that the Swedes have made a Ceſſation with the Pruſſians, which takes from his Shoulders an Enemy, if not two, in caſe the Swedes ſhould turn their Arms againſt the Ruſſians, who keep in Poſſeſſion their beſt Provinces, a Thing very natural, conſequently, very probable. This Century ſeems furiouſly inclined to War; but amidſt all this, what ſays all the Powers of Europe? Is there none to offer a Mediation? Is there none to eſpouſe the Cauſe? Pray what are our good Friends the Kings of Spain and Sicily doing? As to ourſelves, we are in great Want of Bread, which is no ſmall Article: But Flour is not plenty in Holland. This War cauſes more Uneaſineſs than real Damage. If we had received Supplies for the Garriſon, we might do well enough. What Goods are imported by the Dutch, are taxed at Diſcretion, and rated at a Price that they may find their Account, without we pay too dear: The French, before the War, ſold Goods dearer. Cotton is worth here 30 Sols, and Cocoa 8 Sols. I have the Honour to ſubſcribe myſelf

ARTUR.

BRUSSELS, July 5.

WE are aſſured that a great Number of Pruſſian Huſſars, belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Army, advanced, a few Days ago, as far as Tirlemont and Louvain, and demanded Contributions from the Country. Yeſterday his Excellency Count Cobenzel received an Expreſs on this Occaſion from Tirlemont. The Huſſars demanded at Louvain 100,000 Crowns, for the City and the flat Country. They made the like Demand at Tirlemont; and as that Diſtrict could raiſe but a ſmall Part of the Sum, they took the Burgo-maſter of Tirlemont, and two of the Inhabitants, as Hoſtages for full Payment.

July 7. Two Squadrons of Horſe arrived here Yeſterday from France, and this Morning they continued their March for Louvain and Tirlemont, in order to clear the Country of the Enemy's Parties that have appeared there within theſe few Days, and then proceed to Count Clermont's Army, which ſtill encamps at Caſter, as that of the Allies does at St. Nicholas; ſo that the Terror ſpread in this Country by the Pruſſian Huſſars, is intirely diſſipated by the Arrival of theſe Troops; and yet we hear that ſome light Troops appeared Yeſterday within three or four Leagues of Mechlin, on the Side of Liere. We are aſſured that the Magiſtrates of Louvain have ſent Deputies to the Prince of Brunſwick, to know whether thoſe Huſſars came in Conſequence of his Orders. However it be, it is probable that the Letters which we ſhould have received Yeſterday and this Day from Germany, and are not yet come to Hand, have been ſtopped, or delayed, by their Incurſions.

Paris, July 7. One of the King's Frigates, called La Felicite, of 36 Guns, and 300 Men, having received Orders to cruize off Uſhant to watch the Motions of the Engliſh Fleet, ſailed from Breſt Road the 21ſt ult. and on the 23d diſcovered, about 3 Leagues off, an Engliſh Frigate of 50 Guns, another of 36, and another of 20. In the Evening, the Weather being calm, the Captain of the Felicite put out his Boats, in order to get off as well as he could, in caſe there ſhould be occaſion, but continued his Courſe towards Uſhant, from which he was but about ſix Leagues diſtant. The 24th at Midnight, the Captain being then to the Southward of Uſhant, ſaw the Engliſh Frigate of 36 Guns bearing down upon him, and when ſhe came within Piſtol-ſhot ſhe fired a Broadſide, which was immediately returned. Soon after the 50 Gun Frigate bore down, and likewiſe fired her Broadſide, which wounded the Main-maſt of the Felicite, and killed three of her Men. The Engagement continued very cloſe for four Hours, and then the 36 Gun Frigate retired, which gave ours an Opportunity to make Head againſt the other; but ſhe alſo thought proper to ſheer off. The Felicite fired 300 Shot during the Engagement, and had 8 or 10 Men killed, and about 40 wounded. Among the former was the ſecond in Command, who was taken off very ſoon after the Action began.

LONDON, July 12.

Yeſterday Commodore Holmes and Commodore Geary, were promoted to be Admirals.

The King hath been pleaſed to appoint Henry Ellis, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Colony of Georgia, in America, in the Room of John Reynolds, Eſq;

The following is an exact Copy of Part of a Letter from a French Merchant in Martineco, to his Friend at Bourdeaux; which may in ſome Meaſure apprize the Captains of Men of War and Privateers, not to be deceived by ſuch Practices.

'I have now the Pleaſure to tell you, that I have at laſt 'contrived Matters ſo, that all the four Dutch Ships I 'lately ſent you, have paſſed the Engliſh Fleet, after ha-'ving been examined by them. The Method I take is, 'when the Dutch Captain arrives, I make out an Invoice 'of all the Cargo I intend to ſhip for, of which are bought 'by any Correſpondent, and give him a Receipt in his own 'Name for the Amount thereof, as if the Captain was the 'Principal; which makes the Engliſh believe the Cargo is 'the Captain's, and prevents them from making their ille-'gal Seizures. I have communicated this to all my Friends, 'and hope, in a very little Time, to ſee the good Effect 'of this Alteration, by the Account of all, or moſt of the 'Ships, at the deſtined Ports.'

One obvious Reaſon why this Receipt in itſelf muſt be falſe is, the Cargo of a large Dutch Ship from the above Place, is ſeldom of ſo little Value as 20,000 l. Sterling; and which is impoſſible, from the Nature of Trade, the Dutch Captain can ever be Maſter of, or carry with him on his Voyage.

A Letter from Hamburgh ſays, That a Merchant lately arrived from Moſcow reports, that one of the Perſons brought many Years ago from an Iſland, lying North eaſt of the Ruſſian Territories, being now thoroughly taught the Language of the Country, is able to give a very diſtinct Account of his own. He further ſays, that his Countrymen trade in a Kind of Veſſels like Galleys, with a certain fierce Nation, who, from his Deſcription, appear to be Tartars, for Furs, at the Mouth of a certain great River, which, from the Circumſtances he mentions, is concluded to be the River Amur. It is thought, that from this Man's Information, ſome new Attempts will be made for the Diſcovery of a North-eaſt Paſſage.

A Battle loſt at Land doth not hurt the French ſo much, or touch them ſo nearly, as the Deſtruction of their Shipping and Commerce. They cannot build Ships as eaſily as they can raiſe Men, or recover their Commerce as readily as recruit their Army. By deſtroying their Commerce we do, in Effect, deſtroy their Armies; for they cannot be ſupported long when that is loſt. We have had too much Experience, that the French are not to be ſubdued ſo eaſily by a continental War: The French King hath Men enough, and whilſt there is Money enough in his Kingdom, he will have it. But, if we purſue the Method, ſo happily begun, of attacking his Harbours, and deſtroying his Shipping and Commerce, he will ſoon want the Sinews of War; he will not be long able to ſupport his Armies, or pay foreign Subſidies; but will ſoon be forced to comply with juſt and honourable Terms of Peace. Beſides, by harraſſing the French Coaſts with ſuch a Body of Forces, our Allies in Germany are more effectually ſerved, than if the ſame Body of Troops were ſent there to their Aſſiſtance, becauſe it obliges the French to keep at leaſt five times their Number at home, to guard their Coaſts againſt us, which might otherwiſe be ſent againſt them. Let us, therefore, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary, at this Juncture, to ſend Forces to Germany, purſue alſo, at the ſame Time, our Deſigns vigorouſly upon the French; for there we may, in a great Meaſure, be ſure of ſucceeding; there the Enemy may be moſt ſenſibly gauled; and there the Intereſt of Great Britain may be moſt effectually promoted. The wiſe and vigorous Meaſures taken by the preſent Adminiſtration to ſupport the Rights and Honour of the Kingdom, and to diſtreſs the French in every Part of the World, but particularly by attacking their Coaſts, hath revived the Credit of this Nation throughout all Europe; even in Holland, where they now murmur ſo much at our ſeizing their Ships carrying French Property, Britiſh Credit is ſo much improved, that our Bank Notes, which were lately (it is ſaid) at a large Diſcount there, are now generally received as ſo much Caſh upon their Exchange.

July 15. From Paris, by the Way of Bruſſels, we are told, that a new Army is to be formed upon the Maine, conſiſting of 40,000 Men, compoſed of 10,000 Bavarians, and 5000 Saxons, in French Pay, ten Battalions of French Foot, and the reſt Militia.

July 18. We hear from the Army of the Empire, that General Altheim having formed a plan for an expedition againſt Saxony, the Prince of Stolberg, who was charged with the execution of it, advanced as far as Jonſdorff with a detachment of picked men; but having miſſed the right road, through the fault of his guide, he was obliged to return to the camp at Saatz with great precipitation, for fear of being overtaken by the Pruſſians.

The laſt letters from Stockholm, which are dated June 25, ſuppoſe that 5600 foot ſoldiers, deſtined to reinforce their army in Pomerania, might then have reached the port of Carelſcroon; but the time of their embarkation (they obſerve) would depend on the diligence uſed in repairing the tranſports. They alſo remark, that the regiments in Pomerania are incomplete, it having been impoſſible to get recruits for them even in the provinces where they were raiſed; in ſhort, the averſion to ſerve againſt the Pruſſians is ſo general, that even the Dalecarlians, who always delighted ſo much in war, now think it very diſagreeable to bear arms.

When the King of Pruſſia began his march for Moravia, it is probable there was ſome reaſon to expect the Ruſſians might be induced to remain inactive, or, at leaſt, that his Majeſty judged he ſhould make that province bear the charges of his expedition before they could draw near enough to call off his attention to the ſafety of his own dominions. He entered Moravia in the beginning of May, and General Fermer did not quit his camp at Dirſchow till the 10th of June; and from the route he took ſince, it is plain that his orders were to do his beſt to draw off the Pruſſians from Moravia.

From Dirſchow, proceeding directly weſt, the Ruſſian General might have come to Butow, the firſt town in Pomerania, in two days, the diſtance not being above twenty-four Engliſh ſtatute miles; but inſtead of taking that route, he led his army to Konitz, which lies in the Poliſh territory, 40 miles ſouth-weſt of Dirſchow; and from thence he detached a body of 7000 coſſacks, huſſars, and horſe-grenadiers, towards New Stettin, ſituated 72 miles weſt of Konitz.

Theſe 7000 horſemen, after ravaging and plundering a town, and about 20 villages, in the diſtrict of New Stettin, ranged about the country to the weſtward and ſouth, making the ſame havock in the New March of Brandenburgh, and got clear off into Poland, over the river Drage, as ſoon as they heard ſome troops were marching againſt them. This expedition took them up about ten days; in which time they took a circuit of upwards of 200 miles, from Konitz to the place where they repaſſed the Drage.

From Konitz, going directly north, a march of 15 miles would have brought General Fermer into Pomerania; and it ſeems the Pruſſians expected he would have taken that route, as General Platen was poſted with a body of troops at Stolpe, 50 miles almoſt north of New Stettin.

But while the coſſacks, &c. were employed in the above pillaging expedition, Fermer brought his army up to Poſen or Poſnania, ſituated on the river Warta, 110 miles S. W. of Konitz, 60 eaſt from the frontier of Brandenburgh, and about 70 N. E. from the principality of Glogau in Sileſia; ſince which, as appears by the laſt advices, his van-guard was within 18 or 20 miles of Glogau. In the mean time another Ruſſian army, led by General Brown, advanced towards the eaſtern borders of Sileſia, and ſome coſſacks have already appeared in the country. So that it was high time to think of raiſing the ſiege of Olmutz; when two armies of barbarians, making together above 80,000 men, were coming to ravage the Pruſſian dominions.

A political earthquake has lately been felt at Liſbon, which has terrified the Jeſuits more than that which overthrew the city. The Cardinal Patriarch, armed with full powers from the apoſtolic ſee, has publiſhed a decretal order, directing the reverend order, under pain of excommunication, to deliver to him, in three times 24 hours, an exact account of all the lands and effects poſſeſſed by the

ſociety

ſociety in the dominions of Portugal, or in her colonies, together with a true ſtate of their magazines in the latter; as alſo of all ſums of money, jewels, and goods, depoſited in their hands, either by communities, or private perſons. They are already deprived of all their ſchools, which are given to the Dominicans. It is apprehended that much ſtranger things will follow.

The following Letter has been wrote by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick to the Princeſs Governante, in Anſwer to one ſhe ſent him the 28th of June.

"MADAM,

"With the Letter your Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to addreſs me the 28th of laſt Month, I have received a circumſtantial Note of the Damages which the Army under my Command has done to ſome Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Guelders. Although I am fully convinced that the Damages in queſtion are of very little Conſequence, yet I cannot help obſerving to your Royal Highneſs, that if one had taken the Trouble to make a ſtrict Enquiry into thoſe Demands, moſt of them would have been found ill-grounded. But I have no Intention to diſpute an Object of this Nature, eſpecially as I have nothing ſo much at Heart as ſhewing, by ſenſible Proofs, the Regard I have and always ſhall have, for the Republick. Accordingly, I ſent immediately the InſpectorBilgen, with the Sum to which the Damages in queſtion amount, agreeable to the Account your Royal Highneſs has tranſmitted to me. And as the ſaid Inſpector, after ſatisfying thoſe who complain'd of being Loſers, has brought their Receipts for the ſame, I have the Honour to ſend them incloſed to your Royal Highneſs, in hopes that you will be pleaſed to approve of this Mark of my Sentiments towards you, and of the higheſt Regard with which I remain, &c.

Signed, FERDINAND of Brunſwick."

Part of a Letter from Zell, July 3.

By all Report it appears that the French Officers were not able to make their Men ſtand at the Battle of Crevelt. Our Troops fought like Men of Honour. After the Battle was over, Prince Ferdinand went to the Head of every Regiment, and thanked them for their good Behaviour. The young Prince of Brunſwick had two Horſes killed under him. You can't imagine with what Alacrity the Country People enliſt in our Service; they go to fight the French with as chearful Countenances as if they were going to a Wedding.

Norwich, July 15. It is reported that a very great Man is taken into Cuſtody of two of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, in Conſequence of the Advertiſement ſo long publiſhed in the London Gazette; the above Perſon having procured and remitted to France the Sum of 300,000 l. which, it is ſaid, has enabled them to give Motion to the Ruſſian Army, which had ſtood ſtill ſome Time.

Portſmouth, July 19. The following Improvement is making in the Flat-bottom Boats: Twenty of them are to have Platforms that take in and out; by this Means each Boat can land twelve of the Light-Horſe, with their Riders, Arms, Accoutrements, &c. A Trial of one of them has been made, which anſwers well.

Goſport, July 21. Yeſterday the eight Flat-bottom Boats, built in Portſmouth Dock-yard, were launched; all of them that have Platforms fixed, which take in and out, to land Horſes, have likewiſe Rails fixed round them, to prevent the Horſes falling over board in a rough Sea: Ten Men were employed on each of the above Boats, and they were all completed in ten Days.

LOUISBOURG, September 7, 1758.

Yeſterday arrived His Majeſty,s Ship Grampus, Capt. Scaife, with Diſpatches for the Admiral. He left St. Helens the Firſt of Auguſt, and the ſame Day Lord Howe, with 3 Ships of the Line, 20 Frigates, and 10,000 Land Forces, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, ſailed on another Expedition, and made Sail to the Weſtward. Prince EDWARD is on board with Lord Howe, and it is ſaid, will be made Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain.

Capt. Scaife brings a Confirmation of the Accounts we had formerly of the Duke's having deſtroyed all the Shipping, Stores and Materials for Ship-building, at St. Maloes, when he went on the firſt Expedition.

L. George Sackville, and the Earl of Waldegrave are gone with 3000 Horſe, and 6000 Foot, to join Prince Ferdinand near the Rhine; and it is expected the Prince will be able to carry the War into France this Campaign.

Olmutz was very near being reduced by the King of Pruſſia, when Count Daun, who was advancing with the Auſtrian Forces, ſurprized a large Convoy of Military Stores and Proviſions for the King's Army, which he took and deſtroyed, whereupon he was obliged to raiſe the Siege, but made a very cloſe and regular Retreat, though hotly purſued by the Count with his whole Army. The Empreſs Queen upon this cauſed Te Deum to be ſung, and all the Courts of Europe rung with the great Advantage ſhe had gained over the Pruſſians. Theſe were the Accounts contained in the publick Papers; but juſt before the Grampus ſailed, a Meſſenger arrived from the King of Pruſſia, at the Court of London, acquainting His Majeſty, that the King, in his Retreat from Olmutz, having ſecretly poſted a Number of his Troops, with Orders to lay in Ambuſh till the Rear of the Auſtrians paſſed by them, and to fire three Guns as a Signal, and attack them in the Rear: The Stratagem had the deſired Effect; the Auſtrians being attacked in Front and Rear, were immediately put into the utmoſt Confuſion, and were entirely deſtroyed, Count Daun himſelf being either killed or taken Priſoner. This appears to have been a very maſterly Piece of Generalſhip in the King, and a Plan he had formed many Days before the Engagement; for having exactly reconnoitred the Ground by which he was to make his Retreat, he judged it impoſſible to draw in the Count, without firſt throwing the abovementioned Convoy of Stores and Proviſions in the Way, to give a Colour to his raiſing the Siege.

Notwithſtanding what has been publiſhed of the Retreat or Neutrality of the Ruſſians, we are extremely ſorry to find, that they are ſtill in his Pruſſian Majeſty's Dominions, where they are committing the greateſt Cruelties that ever were heard of in a Chriſtian Country.

HALIFAX, September 16.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Squirrel ſailed from this Place, for the Bay of Fundy, having under her Convoy the Tranſports with the Troops deſtined for the Reduction of the Fortreſſes, &c. on the River St. John's, chiefly inhabited by the renegade Neutrals.

BOSTON, September 28.

We have Advice from the Eaſtward, That a Veſſel arrived at Black-Point laſt Thurſday Evening, the 21ſt of Sept. in 5 Days from Louiſbourg, the Maſter of which informs, That juſt before he left that Place a Veſſel which was diſpatched by Sir Charles Hardy, arrived from the Bay of Gaſpey on St. Lawrence River, with Intelligence, That they had taken ſeveral French Veſſels, one of conſiderable Force; and that a great Number of the Inhabitants in thoſe Parts, ſome ſay 7 or 8000, and others 10,000 had ſubmitted to our Forces under General Wolfe; and that more Tranſports were ſent for to bring them off. A Confirmation of this News is expected by the firſt Veſſel, which arrives here from Louiſbourg.

October 2. Saturday laſt a Veſſel arrived in 10 Days from Louiſbourg, by whom we are informed, that they have had no Advice there from Admiral Hardy ſince he ſailed with the Troops for Gaſpey, ſo that the Report we had laſt Week, ſaid to come by a Veſſel arrived at Black-Point in a ſhort Paſſage from Louiſbourg, of Admiral Hardy's having taken Poſſeſſion of Bay Gaſpey, together with ſeveral Veſſels of Force, &c. ſtill wants Confirmation:----- That about 1500 of the Inhabitants of St. John's Iſland had been brought there, and were daily embarking for France; and that Tranſports were gone to take on board the Remainder, and are to proceed with them directly from thence for Old France, without touching at Louiſbourg: 'Tis ſaid the whole Number of Perſons on St. John's Iſland conſiſted of 4700.

By Captain Forſter, who arrived at Marblehead laſt Saturday in the Afternoon, in juſt ſix Weeks from Liſbon, we have the following Extract of a Letter, dated at Liſbon Auguſt 16, 1758, viz. "We are here anxiouſly longing after an Account of the Reſult of the Expeditions now in Agitation, on your Side; and full of the pleaſing Hopes, that Louiſbourg is e'er this in your Poſſeſſion. The Prints which Capt. Forſter carries, will ſerve to explain the Repulſe which the heroic King of Pruſſia had received in Moravia, and of which I gave you a Hint in my laſt. However, as I then ſurmis'd, he would ſoon make Reprizals, ſo it has proved, for he raiſed the Siege of Olmutz to make a March, by which he poſſeſſed himſelf of two of the principal Magazines belonging to the Auſtrians, cutting to Pieces 2500 of their Men.---It is alſo reported, that Count Daun, endeavouring to prevent this Diſaſter, fell into a Snare, and was totally defeated in a general Battle, and himſelf taken Priſoner; however, this laſt Action wants Confirmation, ſhould it prove true, it will be of great Advantage to the Pruſſian Monarch, as it will enable him to make Head againſt the Ruſſians, who are actually marching forwards, and committing great Ravages.---In ſhort, the Scene of War ſeems to rage with repeated Violence throughout Europe, and the military Spirit ſeems to heighten greatly in our Nation.---Our Troops are embarked for Flanders; and Commodore Howe is again ſailed, 'tis ſuppoſed on another Expedition againſt the Coaſt of our ancient Enemy, wherein our Prince Edward is embarked as a Volunteer! The Spirit now ariſen in our Nation, 'tis to be hoped, will be productive of very good Effects, and may tend to prevent the Spaniards from taking Part in the general Broils. We are aſſured that our Court has demanded from them a categorical Anſwer of the Cauſe of their naval Armament; and as their Flota's are now ſafe arrived, we ſhall ſoon ſee if they mean any Ill towards us. For my own Part, I am willing to flatter myſelf they do not, or at leaſt, the Bleſſings of Peace and their own Security, will prevent their ſhewing it."

NEW-HAVEN, September 16.

By ſeveral Letters received in this Neighbourhood from Number 4, we are informed, that on Sunday the 26th ult. when moſt of the People of that Place were aſſembled for religious Worſhip, about Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, four Perſons, viz. one Stebbins, and his Wife, Aaron Hill and Joſeph Parker, went into the Corn Field to gather green Corn, when they were ſurprized by about 15 Indians, who killed and ſcalped Stebbins, and carried off the Reſt. They alſo killed a Horſe and two Cows.----The Fort was immediately alarmed, and a Party ordered in Purſuit of them, but the Friends of the Captives apprehending that a Purſuit would occaſion their being murdered, at their Requeſt it was deferred till next Morning, when twenty Men purſued the Enemy all Day, but without overtaking them, or any other Diſcovery but that of their Number.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

Monday laſt returned here the Privateer Brig Duke of Marlborough, Captain Richardſon, in a ſhattered Condition, having, on the 13th ultimo, in Latitude 31, met with a moſt violent Gale of Wind, in which he loſt both his Maſts, 8 of his Guns, his Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Delaney, Second Lieutenant, Mr.-------and five Seamen, with almoſt every Thing that was upon Deck.

On the firſt of September laſt, in Lat. 32, about Fifty Leagues to the Eaſtward of Bermuda, Captain Stoddard, in the Greyhound, of this Port, on his Way to South-Carolina, with only 45 Men, and no Doctor, fell in with a large Ship under Spaniſh Colours, and on his giving her a Gun to bring to, ſhe fired her whole Broadſide (of 14 Twelve Pounders) into the Greyhound, by which Captain Stoddard received three dangerous Wounds, and Richard Harris and Chriſtian Yonga, Seamen, were killed, beſides five others wounded; and fortunately falling in with Captain Richardſon on the Morning of the 13th of September, he was carried on board to have his Wounds dreſſed, but in the Evening was ſeparated from his Veſſel, in the above mentioned Gale, and is come in with Captain Richardſon.

Monday alſo, Captain Foſter arrived here in 12 Days from Bermuda: He informs us, That Captain Rutgers, in the Boſcawen, and Captain Taylor, in the Dreadnought, both Privateers of this Port, were ſafe at that Iſland after the Gale of the 13th of September; but that a Sloop from Philadelphia, bound for St. Kitts, was that Day caſt away on the Rocks near Bermuda, Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt, and the Crew, but one, ſaved.

Monday likewiſe was ſent in here, by the Royal-Heſter, Captain Dale, a Ship from Canada, bound to St. Domingo; her Cargo very trifling. This Ship was one of the firſt Prizes brought into this Port, at the Begining of the War, was bought by Captain Blair of Philadelphia, and was retaken on a Voyage from Newry to the Iſle of May, and carried into France.

Friday laſt Captain Moore arrived here in 16 Days from Louiſbourg: Before he left that Place, five Tranſports that were ſent to the Iſland St. John's were returned to Cape-Breton, with near a Thouſand of the French Inhabitants, and 13 Tranſports had ſailed to bring off the Remainder, as it was ſaid there was not leſs than 7000 Souls on the Iſland, but it was not determined where they ſhould be ſent; that no News had been received from Sir Charles Hardy and General Wolfe, ſince they left Cape-Breton; that the Garriſon was extremely healthy, and all kinds of Proviſions very plenty.

Next Day returned from a Cruize, the Privateer Ship Colonel Prevooſt, Andrew Caldwell, Commander, without having met with any other Succeſs than what has been already mentioned: In the Gale of the 13th of September, Captain Caldwell ſprung a Leak, that increaſed with him ſo faſt, that both Pumps could ſcarcely keep the Ship free.

By Letters from Bermuda we learn, That the Privateer Brig Lord Howe, Captain M'Cloed (fitted out at Rhode-Iſland, but moſtly owned by Merchants in New-York) has taken and carried into that Iſland, a large Dutch Ship of 109 Feet Keel, loaded with 700 Hogſheads of white Sugar, 150 Hogſheads, and many Barrels of Indigo, beſides Cotton, &c. The Ship is ſaid to belong to Holland, and that ſhe has been at Coracoa, but that it is generally believed the Cargo is French Property. If this Ship be condemn'd without Appeal, ſhe will certainly prove the beſt Prize that has been taken in the American Seas ſince the Commencement of the preſent War.

Extract of a Letter from Rogers's Iſland near Fort Edward, Sept. 11.

"The 6th Inſtant a ſmall Party of our Men (who were ſent forward to acquaint them at Half-way Brook, that the Teams with an Eſcort were coming down the Lake to Fort Edward) were fired upon by a Party of Indians, and one Serjeant belonging to Capt. Lovell of the Rangers was killed.

"The ſame Day came in here Lieut. Holmes of the Rangers, from a Scout to Ticonderoga with about 7 Men, who informs, that he lay very near the Fort, and ſays, that there is a very large Encampment there, and that the Enemy have erected ſome Block-Houſes at their Breaſt-Work. Many Indians are there. He way-lay'd oppoſite the Fort, where came along a Canoe with two Indians in it; he being forward of his Party fired upon him that paddled, and ſhot him thro' the Body; upon which the other cry'd out for Quarters; but the firſt recovering a little, ſaid, No Quarters, tumbled into the Water, and ſwam aſhore; they fired upon the other, who did the like. One of the Party ſwam and fetched the Canoe, in which was a beautiful Gun, and Sundries.----There is no doubt but both the Indians received their Death Wounds. The Party being near, and in plain Sight of the Fort, who beat to Arms, they thought it prudent to retire as faſt as poſſible, and came in all well.

ANNAPOLIS, October 5.

We are informed by a Letter from Frederick County, That on Monday, the 11th of September, Major Grant, of the Highland Regiment, marched from our Camp on the Waters of the Kickiminita's, with 37 Officers, and 805 Privates, taken from the different Regiments that compoſe the Weſtern Army, on an Expedition againſt Fort Duqueſne.

The Third Day after their March, they arrived within 11 Miles of Fort Duqueſne, and halted till 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; then marched within 2 Miles of Fort Duqueſne, and left their Baggage there, guarded by a Captain, Two Subalterns, and Fifty Men, and marched with the Reſt of the Troops, and arrived at 11 o'Clock at Night upon a Hill, a Quarter of a Mile from the Fort. Major Grant ſent Two Officers, and Fifty Men to the Fort, to attack all the Indians, &c. they ſhould find lying out of the Fort; they ſaw none, nor were they challenged by the Centries: As they returned they ſet Fire to a large Store-Houſe, which was put out as ſoon as they left it. At Break of Day, Major Lewis was ſent with 200 Men (Royal Americans and Virginians) to lie in Ambuſh a Mile and a Half from the main Body, on the Path on which they left their Baggage, imagining the French would ſend to attack the Baggage-Guard, and ſeize it: Four Hundred Men were poſted along the Hill facing the Fort, to cover the Retreat of Capt. M'Donald's Company, who marched with Drums beating towards the Fort, in order to draw a Party out of the Fort, as Major Grant had ſome Reaſon to believe there were not above 200 Men in the Fort, including Indians; but as ſoon as they heard the Drums, they ſallied out in great Numbers, both French and Indians, and fell upon Captain M'Donald, and Two Columns that were poſted lower on the Hill to receive them. The Highlanders expoſed themſelves without any Cover, and were ſhot down in great Numbers, and ſoon forced to retreat. The Carolinians, Marylanders, and Lower County Men, concealing themſelves behind Trees and the Bruſh, made a good Defence; but were overpowered by Numbers, and not being ſupported, were obliged to follow the reſt. Major Grant expoſed himſelf in the thickeſt of the Fire, and endeavoured to rally his Men, but all to no Purpoſe, as they were by this Time flanked on all Sides. Major Lewis and his Party came up and engaged, but were ſoon obliged to give Way, the Enemy having the Hill of him, and flanking him every Way. A Number were drove into the Ohio, moſt of whom were drowned. Major Grant retreated to the Baggage, where Capt. Bullet was poſted with Fifty Men, and again endeavoured to rally the flying Soldiers, by intreating them in the moſt pathetic Manner to ſtand by him, but all in vain, as the Enemy were cloſe at their Heels. As ſoon as the Enemy came up to Capt. Bullet, he attacked them very furiouſly for ſome Time, but not being ſupported, and moſt of his Men killed, was obliged to give Way: However, his attacking them, ſtopt the Purſuit, ſo as to give many an Opportunity of eſcaping. The Enemy followed Major Grant, and at laſt ſeparated them, and Capt. Bullet was obliged to make off. He imagines the Major muſt be taken, as he was ſurrounded on all Sides, but the Enemy would not kill him, and often called to him to ſurrender. The French gave Quarter to all that would accept of it.

We hear from Fort Cumberland, that on Wedneſday, the 27th of laſt Month, as Capt. Sprigg and Mr. Luckett were ſearching the inward Magazine for Tent Cloaths, to make better Proviſion for the Sick, it blew up, and ſet the Fort on Fire in ſeveral Places, particularly in two, very near the grand Magazine, the Door of which was burſt open: But by the Activity and Reſolution of the Garriſon, the Fire was happily extinguiſhed, and the Place ſaved, with the Loſs of the two unfortunate Gentlemen, and the Stores that were in the Magazine.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, dated October 1.

"The Fleet conſiſting of 100 Sail (that took Orders) with the Cheſterfield, ſailed with a fair Wind on Tueſday; about 3 or 4 o'Clock that Afternoon, the ſternmoſt Ships were out of the Capes.

"Laſt Wedneſday we had an Account at York from Hampton, from a Gentleman of Veracity, That by a Glaſgow Ship juſt arrived there, there were Letters of the third of Auguſt, giving an Account that an extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed, with the News of the King of Pruſſia's Victory over the Auſtrians, July the 14th. That he engaged on the 12th, and retreated, and afterwards attacked them, and defeated Daun's Army. As this cor-

responds with the Account by the Grampus Sloop, I make no Queſtion of the Truth of it."

From the EDINBURGH COURANT *of Auguſt* 3d.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at the Hague, to his Friend in London, dated laſt Tueſday Evening.

"I am now in the Houſe of the Pruſſian Envoy, who received two Expreſſes this Afternoon, one of which comes from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Army, and the other directly from Berlin, with an Account of a compleat Victory gained by the King of Pruſſia over Marſhal Daun, who is made Priſoner. The Auſtrians rallied twice, but in vain; they could not ſtand before the Pruſſians."

The above Extract was taken from the London Gazette of July 29th, and brought in a Ship from Glaſgow, belonging to Meſſrs. Glaſford and Company, juſt arrived in Patowmack.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Our laſt Accounts from Albany are, That General Amherſt, with the five Regiments from Boſton, arrived there on the 4th Inſtant; that the Troops halted, and the General himſelf was gone up to Lake George.

On Friday laſt the Speedwell, Captain Robinſon, arrived here from London.

The ſame Day Captain Ferguſon, in a Letter of Marque Ship, came up from Antigua. The Day after he ſailed, he retook the Snow Georgia Packet from two French Privateers, who had taken her four Days before. She was bound from St. Euſtatia to Georgia, and has Wine, Soap, and other Things on board.

Arrived. At Jamaica, the Captains Katter and Burrow's; and in the Bay of Honduras, Eccles and Styles, all from this Port.

Since our laſt his Honour the GOVERNOR, ſome of the Gentlemen of his Council, and of the Aſſembly, ſet out for Eaſton, in order to hold a Treaty with the Indians there.

On Saturday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Laſt Night the Ship Arnold, Captain Cuzzins, bound to London from Virginia, came up here, having ſprung a bad Leak two Days after ſhe ſailed.

Remainder of the Election for Repreſentatives, &c. begun in our laſt.

For York County. Repreſentatives, John Wright, David M'Connaughy. Sheriffs, Zachariah Shugars, James Hammell. Coroners, William King, Michael Swoop.

For Cumberland County. Repreſentatives, William Allen, John Smith. Sheriffs, William Parker, James M'Farland. Coroners, William Miller, John Davis.

For Suſſex County. Repreſentatives, Jacob Kollock, Benjamin Burton, Joſiah Martin, David Hall, John Clowes, Jacob Kollock, junior. Sheriffs, John Radnor, Joſeph Shankland. Coroners, Daniel Herman, William Prettyman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Greyhound, Richard Power, from New-York.
------- Diamond, Fortunatus Sheerman, from Rh. Iſland.
Schooner Adventure, Iſaac Comron, from Antigua.
Ship Rainbow, Robert Ferguſon, from Ditto.
----- Speedwell, Anthony Robinſon, from London.
----- Friendſhip, Daniel Rees, from Boſton.
----- Alexander, Robert Adams, from Ditto.
Sloop Saliſbury, John Woolvin, from Ditto.
Snow Hill, Matthew Dreſſon, from Ditto.
------ Hilary, Thomas Cragg, from Ditto.
Brig Sally, Joſeph Brown, from Ditto.
----- Molly, David Stewart, from Ditto.
----- Lydia, William Campbell, from Ditto.
----- Concord, George Carr, from Ditto.
----- Whitehill, William Greenway, from Bay of Honduras.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Alice, Roger Williams, for Virginia.
Sloop Frances, Thomas Fowle, for Jamaica.
Schooner Portſmouth, Clothier Pierce, for Rh. Iſland.
Sloop Nancy, John Hutton, for Jamaica.
Ship Charming Peggy, James Abercrombie, for Ditto.
Snow Stoughton, James Roſs, for St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Sloop Seaflower, Francis Rodgers, to Louiſbourg.
Schooner Betty, William Weſton, to Ditto.
------- Unity, Benjamin Smith, to Ditto.
Sloop Endeavour, Thomas Morton, to Ditto.
----- Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt, to New-York.
----- Speedwell, James Dyett, to North-Carolina.
----- Mary-Ann, Samuel Spofforth, to Bermuda.
----- Mary-Ann, Solomon Gibbs, to Barbados.
----- Mary, William Bethell, to Bermuda.
Brig Alice, Roger Williams, to Virginia.
----- King of Pruſſia, Charles Monk, to Halifax.
----- William, John Tatem, to Jamaica.
Schooner Keoziah, William Barnard, to Nantucket.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1759. Containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, a plain and eaſy *Proceſs* for making HARD-SOAP, in which certain unerring Rules are laid down for the Workman to know the Strength of his *Lees*.----How to make *Aſhes* from green Vegetables far ſuperior to Wood-aſhes; very advantageous to Soap-makers, who will find one Buſhel of Aſhes, thus prepared, worth four Buſhels of common Wood-aſhes, the Duſt of the Vegetables being thereby almoſt formed into Pot-aſh.----Some very uſeful and approved Preſcriptions in *Farriery*; particularly, how to cure a Horſe when foundered; of the Pole-Evil, when broke, or not broke; and of the Botts.----How to deſtroy Moths, Bugs and Fleas, at a very trifling Expence, and without any Inconveniency.----The Advantages of Fortitude.----True Happineſs, where to be found.----Man's Dependance on his Creator.----Of Reputation.----The Pride of Science, and Self-ſufficiency expoſed.----The Abſurdity of Parſimony and Extravagance.----How to recover and preſerve Health.----A very neceſſary and intereſting Deſcription of Love.----Rules for taking a Wife; well worth the Attention of all that would ſecure Happineſs in a married State.----Of Contentment.----Rules for taking a Huſband; calculated to promote the Happineſs of the Fair Sex.---Of Friendſhip, ſhewing the Expediency of Reconciliation with Enemies, and the Danger of deſpiſing, even the meaneſt.----A ſafe and ſure Remedy for Convulſions, that ſo frequently prove fatal to Children in breeding their Teeth.----Of Ridicule.----Of ſolid Glory, or the Way to become truly great and eſtimable.----An eſſential Point in Generalſhip, explained and recommended by one of the greateſt Warriors of Antiquity; highly deſerving the Peruſal of all who are deſigned for the Profeſſion of Arms.----And a Letter of the celebrated *Cicero* to his Son *Marcus*, replete with noble and juſt Sentiments, againſt Intemperance, Drunkenneſs, and every kind of Debauchery; which, it is hoped, may be of ſome Uſe in reclaiming thoſe who are not ſunk beyond Recovery in Luxury and Vice.----With wiſe Sayings, pleaſant Turns, &c. &c. &c

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October 12, 1758.

NO Strangers will be admitted to the Philadelphia Aſſembly during this Seaſon, but by Tickets from the Directors.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-ſtreet [*Price* Two Shillings *and* Three-Pence] *the following LAWS*, viz.

AN *ACT* for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commiſſionated and raiſed by the Governor for the Defence of this Province.

An *ACT* for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majeſty's Service.

An *ACT* for preventing Abuſes in the *Indian* Trade, for ſupplying the *Indians*, Friends and Allies of *Great-Britain*, with Goods at more eaſy Rates, and for ſecuring and ſtrengthening the Peace and Friendſhip lately concluded with the *Indians* inhabiting the Northern and Weſtern Frontiers of this Province.

An *ACT* for granting the Sum of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to His Majeſty's Uſe, and for ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit; and for continuing the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly of this Province herein after mentioned for ſinking the Bills of Credit ſo to be ſtruck, at the Times, and in the Manner herein after directed and appointed.

An *ACT* for granting to His Majeſty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Veſſels; and alſo certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for ſupporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purpoſes for His Majeſty's Service.

An *ACT* for extending ſeveral Sections of an Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Thirtieth Year of the preſent Reign, intituled, "An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their ſtore, in Market-ſtreet.

A LARGE aſſortment of 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Iriſh linen, dowlas, and 9 eights ſheeting, linen and cotton checks, printed cottons and linens, calicoes, long lawns, double fileſias, blue and white linen and cotton handkerchiefs, Cumberland and King of Pruſſia ditto, coloured thread, tapes and gartering, red, green, blue and mixed nap'd frizes, bearſkins, blue beaver coating, coarſe broadcloths, foreſt cloths, kerſeys, fearnoughts, red, blue and green halfthicks, ſhaloons, durants, worſted patterns for breeches, men and womens worſted and yarn hoſe, blankets, mottled and green rugs, caſtor and felt hats, half yard wide ſattin ſtriped ſtuffs, bohea tea, nails, ſhot and bar lead, thickſets, fuſtians, white jeans, corded and flowered demities, horn combs, &c.

Likewiſe a Plantation in Bucks County, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Thomas Chriſtie. For Terms, apply to John Wilſon, Eſq; of Tinecom in ſaid County.

N. B. As Redmond Conyngham intends for Ireland this Fall, all thoſe indebted to the Company are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt them, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled.

To be SOLD by

LEWIS and MORTON,

At their Store, on Lloyd's Wharff, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, at the loweſt Rates, viz.

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Tea, Coffee, coarſe and fine Salt, Mackrel, and Train Oil by the Barrel, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, the Speedwell, Capt. Robinſon, from London, and the Alice, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ROBINSON and HARDING,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. William Callender's Houſe.

FINE and ſuperfine broadcloths, ſuperfine plains and kerſeys, halfthicks, 6-qr. frizes, bearſkins, ſtriped ruffels, or Indian blankets, a variety of rugs and blankets, red and ſcarlet flannels, 6 qr. bays, cambletrees, poplins, hair and worſted ſhaggs, everlaſtings, dorſettees, hungarians, tammies, durants, ſhaloons, ſingle and double damaſks, mens ribb'd and plain worſted and ſilk hoſe, womens, boys and girls worſted ditto, cotton velvets, thickſets, caſtor and felt hats, 10 nail, 11 nail, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yard and 3-8ths, and 6 qr. wd. linen and cotton checks, Engliſh, Scotch and German ozenbrigs, yard and 7-8ths wide coarſe and fine Iriſh linen, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, ell and 6-qr. wd. muſlins, calicoes, ribbons of all ſorts, ſewing ſilk, mens ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, worſted caps, 3 qr. 7-8ths and 15 16 hs cuſſee handkerchiefs, 6 qr. 6-qr. and a half, 7-qr. and 8-qr. bed ticks, 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10-qr. cotton counterpanes, womens cotton gowns, 8 nail, 10 nail, 11 nail and 3 qr. linen handkerchiefs, 7-8ths and 3 qr. cotton ditto, 7-8ths and 3-qr. garlix, 3-qr. dowlas, threads, tapes, laces, bobbin, quality and ſhoe bindings, gartering, ſtay tape, buckrams, a neat aſſortment of cutlary and hard ware, ſhot, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbetf.

Juſt imported from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN HEAD,

At his houſe, nearly oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Large aſſortment of European, with ſome India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Tbc.

Juſt imported from Glaſgow, Via Virginia, and to be ſold at the moſt reaſonable Rates, for Caſh, or three Months Credit, by

SAMUEL M'CALL, ſenior.

At his Houſe in Water-ſtreet,

A Great Variety of the freſheſt and beſt Scotch Goods, alſo an 11 Inch Cable, near half worn.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, by

ABRAHAM *and* ROBERT USHER,

At their Store, oppoſite Mr. Reeſe Meredith's,

A Large Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they will ſell cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit.

Imported in the Alice, Captain Williams, from Liverpool, and other Ships from London and Briſtol, and to be Sold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Three Tuns,

AN aſſortment of 3 qr. 7 8ths, and yard wide cotton and linen checks, ozenbrigs, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, ſtriped cotton hollands, linen handkerchiefs; a neat aſſortment of broadcloths and Yorkſhire plains, blue, green, and drab yard-wide and 6 qr. frizes, 6 qr. bearſkins and duffels, kerſeys, blankets, mohair and buttons, German ſerge, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, everlaſtings, royal ribs, brown damaſks, fuſtians, thickſets, crimſon, blue and cloth coloured cotton velvet, mens and womens plain worſted hoſe, mens ribbed ditto, tann'd leather gloves, quality binding, ſcarlet, plad and lettered gartering, ſtriped and white tapes, ribbons, barbers raw ſilk, wig cauls, wig ribbons, mens and boys felt hats, boys Carolina ditto; a large aſſortment of white, ſtitching, and taylors coloured threads, marking canvas, Lancaſhire ſheeting, parchment, common and Whitechapel needles, gloves and quilting Ditto, coat and waiſtcoat metal buttons, braſs kettles, horſe bells, braſs candleſticks, an aſſortment of cutlary, braſs ſpurs, plated ditto, ſhoemakers tools, fireſhovels and tongs, ivory and dandrif combs, H and H L iron hinges, flat irons, driping pans, arched clock glaſſes, watch keys, bar lead, trunks in neſts, gun flints, ſprigs and trunk nails, hob nails, ſadlers tacks, delph ware, Timothy Graſs ſeed, train oyl, ſail-duck, &c. Tbc. 6 W.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store below the Draw-bridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumſted's Wharffs, for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA Goods.

Juſt imported from London, by the Captains Snead and Robinſon, and to be ſold by

HENRY *and* WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. William Henry's,

A Large Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

To be ſold by

THOMAS WEST,

At his Shop in Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite Joſhua Howell's, at the loweſt Prices.

IRIſh linens, 3-qr. 7 8ths and yd. wide, ſheeting ditto, long lawns, cambrick, clear lawns, humbum, muſlins, dowlas, princes linens, Ruſſia diaper, and plain Ruſſia, printed calicoes, cottons, and linens, dark ground chints ditto, ſtriped linens and cottons, 6-qr. yd. wd. 7 8ths and 3 qr. check and cotton checks, ſtriped ticken, thickſets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, mens, womens and childrens ſtockings, ſilk and worſted caps, felt and caſtor hats, linceys, bays, and ſome other woollen drapery, and an aſſortment of cutlery, and many other things, too tedious to mention.

Said Weſt has imported in the Speedwell, Anthony Robinſon Maſter, from London, the following goods, viz. ſattin hats, chip ditto, bound with ribbons, ditto plain, ditto laced, polaney cardinals, and figured ſilk for ditto, half yard venetians, meſſinets, figured, ſpotted and plain gauze, gauze handkerchiefs, ditto caps trimmed with ribbons, ſilk and beugle ſtomachers, fans, a variety of figured and plain ribbons, glove knots, gimp necklaces, and ear rings, &c. &c. &c.

LOſt, on the Ninth Inſtant, a Leather Pocket-book, containing about Eleven Pounds in Paper Money, Pennſylvania Currency, Nineteen Shillings and Nineperce, Virginia Currency, and Seven Shillings and Fourpence, North Carolina Currency; as alſo ſeveral Promiſſary Notes, particularly one for Seven Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Carolina Money, and one for Two Pounds One Shilling and Sixpence, Pennſylvania Money; likewiſe a Journal of the Road from Lancaſter to North-Carolina. Whoever has found ſaid Pocket-book, and brings it to the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, if the Money is brought with it, but if the Papers alone, Five Shillings, paid by

JAMES GAMBLE.

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,

The SHIP
MARSHAL *KEITH*,
ANDREW GIBSON
Commander;

A fine new Veſſel, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or to the ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1758.

RUN away on the 22d Inſtant, from Edward Parriſh, an Engliſh Servant Man, named William Simmons, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, very well made, of a ſandy Complection and has a remarkable Scar on his under Lip: Had on when he went away, a Caſtor Hat, pretty much worn, a ſhort brown cut Wig, a dirty white Fuſtian Coat, with a Cape, Ozenbrigs Trowſers, good Shoes, with Soldiers ſquare Copper Buckles; he took with him two Pair of Breeches, one of dark Fuſtian, the other white twilled Ditto, two Check Shirts, one white Ditto, two Pair of Thread Stockings, and a new Felt Hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to a Reward of FIVE POUNDS.

EDWARD PARRISH.

Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid Servant at their Peril.

THIS is to give Notice, that I, the Subſcriber, gave my Note to Frederick Haines for Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, payable on the laſt Day of September next. Theſe are therefore to forwarn any Perſon from taking an Aſſignment on ſaid Note, it being a publick Fraud.

Auguſt 23. 1758. JACOB MILLER.

RUN away from John Bell, of Cheſter County, near Fog's Manor, a Servant Man, named John Miller, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, is marked with the Small-pox, has red Hair, cut ſhort on the Crown, and ſlim made: Had on when he went away, a brown Jacket, Tow Shirt and Trowſers, an old Felt hat, and a blue and white Silk Handkerchief. He ſtole and took with him, a blue and white Cotton and Worſted Jacket, a Pair of Check Trowſers, and a Pair of Half worn Shoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by me JOHN BELL.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Peter Lloyd deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, without any further Notice, to the ſurviving Executor,

JOSEPH KING.

*** CHOICE TENERIFFE WINES to be ſold by JOHN RELFE, at his Store, in Second-ſtreet.

Just imported in the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, and the Speedwell, Capt. Robinson, from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his Store, the next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-ſtreet,

A Large aſſortment of fine ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths and drabs, low priced blue and green cloths, ſcarlet, red, blue, green and cloth coloured naps, ſcarlet, red and blue duffels, white, blue and red halfthicks, bearſkins and beaver coating, Yorkſhire plains, ſcarlet, red, white, and imboſſed flannels, white ſwanſkin ditto, ſtriped linſeys, red ſtriped blankets, blankets in pairs, ſpotted and coloured rugs, womens cloth cloaks, mens and womens hoſe, ſilk and worſted caps, crimſon and ſcarlet pluſh, croſs barred ſtuffs, popline, camblets, Hairbines, ſhaloons and rattinet, ſewing ſilk, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, buttons and mohair, mohair cording, buckram, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; a large aſſortment of felt and caſtor hats, 3-q. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, with a variety of goods in the cutlary and haberdaſhery way, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and the Alice, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, and to be ſold extream cheap, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, a little above the Engliſh Church,

BLankets, rugs, halfthicks, kerſeys, plains, fearnoughts, duffils, frizes, beaver coating, everlaſtings, calimancoes, ſhaloons, ſcarlet, green, drab, blue, copper, grey, olive, black, 6-quarter and 7 quarter broadcloths, brown roles, flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drilling, curdled Ruſſia linens, brown and white princes linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 3-qr. 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, ſingle and double ſileſias, 3 qr dowlas, 7-8ths garlix, yd. wd. tandem, Hamburgh and Holland whited long lawns, brown lawns, piſtol lawns, clear lawns, cambricks, patches of cambricks and lawns, clouting diapers, napkening diaper, damaſk and diaper table-cloths, India nankeens, humhums, yd. wd. ell wd. and 6-qr. wd. muſlins, printed calicoes, printed linens, cottons and chints, cotton romals, ſilk and cotton romals, new and lungee romals, ſattins, dameſks, paduaſoys, gorgoroons and taffeties, niccanees, ſtriped and plain perſians, ſearſuckers, cherriderries, bandanoes, plain and flowered printed handkerchiefs, blue and white, red and white, chocolate and red dyſookſoys, luteſtrings, peelings, ſilk caps and hoſe, white, black and marbled Falnders bed-ticks, Normandy canvas, Hoſe's ſhoes, bohea tea, pepper, wool cards, lead and ſhot, gun powder, chins, per cheſt, Weſton's ſnuff, 4, 8, 10 and 20d nails, beſt A C ſteel, iron and braſs candleſticks, knives and forks, cuttoes, Hool's piſtol cap'd pen-knives, leather and braſs ink-pots, Barlow's penknives, raſors, ſciſſars, Dutch ſpectacles, box and flat irons, frying pans, horn and ivory combs, taylors ſheers, pad locks, nail and black ſcore gimblets, carpenters hammers, braſs, ſteel and white metal buckles, ſnuff boxes, plate faſhioned buttons, gilt and plated buttons, ſeal end-pen knives, tobacco boxes, thimbles, needles, pewter, felt and beaver hats, ſtraw and paper hats, ginghams, bed-bunts, linen and cotton checks, thick-ſets, white and coloured jeans, ſhoe, ſtay and London qualities, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, laces, tapes, bobbins, pins, plain and flowered ribbons, galoon, braids and ferrits, Scotch and coloured thread, crewels, cotton velvet, ſcarlet and coloured ſhag, buttons and twiſt, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, ſtriped and plain camblets, Venetians, dreſdens, meſſinets, ſilvarets, ſagured broglios, black figured capuchin mode, worſted dameſk, duroys, ſaggathies, worſted breeches pieces, everlaſtings, mens and womens thread hoſe, ſilk breeches pieces, mens thread gloves, womens white and coloured gloves and mitts, mens white and coloured gloves, writing paper, playing cards and ink powder, Kendal cottons, blue and ſcarlet naps, ſwanſkin, ſtriped linſeys, check and ſtriped durels, ſuperfine blue and green cloths, common 7-qr. broad-cloths, gold and ſilver lace, &c.

Juſt imported in the Betty-Sally, from London, and Alice, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

PURVIANCE & CALDWELL,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, right oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's,

A Large aſſortment of 3-qr. 7 8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. naps, frizes and coatings of all colours, Indian blanketting, roſe blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, kerſeys, halfthicks, ſtriped linceys, hair ſhagge, a variety of ſhaloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plain and croſs barred cambiets, a large aſſortment of coarſe and fine worſted hoſe, mens and womens fine ſtriped cotton caps, Kilmarnock and common worſted ditto, writing paper, needles, pins, ſilk ferrits, perſians, black and ſtriped taffeties, India and culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, blue and white printed ditto, India chints patterns, variety of ribbons, an aſſortment of pewter, London ſteel, felt and caſtor hats, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; with a variety of other merchandize, too tedious to mention.

N. B. Bar iron and cannon balls to be ſold by ſaid Purviance and Caldwell. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Speedwell, Capt. Robinſon, and Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and the Alice, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his Store in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and next door to Doctor Farmer's, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, viz.

GReen, blue and ſcarlet naps, bearſkins, 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. rugs and blankets, blue, ſcarlet and red coarſe broadcloths, white ſwanſkin, white and red flannels, ſtriped linſeys, imboſſed flannels, mens, womens and childrens worſted and yarn hoſe, of all colours, worſted, yarn and cotton caps, men and womens thread and cotton hoſe, calimancoes, tammies, ſhaloons, durants, worſted dameſks, camblets and camblettees, yd. wd. ſtuffs, florettas, ſtarrets, barlicorns, Venetian poplins, bed ſide carpets, druggets, German ſerge, womens cloth cloaks, womens ſhoes, childrens red Morocco leather and black leather ſhoes, ſhot and gunpowder, Weſton's ſnuff, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, writing-paper, ink-powder, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, kenting handkerchief, ell wd. and 6 qr. muſlin, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, womens thread, cotton and ſilk mittens, men and womens glazed lamb gloves and mittens, dreſt babies, pepper, mace, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, playing cards, beſt London needles, pins, ſhirt and jacket wire buttons, great variety of ribbons, hard ſilk wig cauls, ribbon and croſſing, baladine ſilk of all colours, ſilk caps, womens black velvet, Scotch threads, ſilk and hair bags of buttons, ſilk, hair and common mohair twiſt, men and womens horſewips, 7 8 hs and yd. wd. Iriſh linens 7-8ths, yd. wd. 11 nail, yd. and 3-8ths. 6-qr. wd. cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, demities, Iriſh ſheetings, cotton counterpanes, thickſets, cotton velvet ſhapes, coloured thread, tapes, white and brown ozenbrigs, garters, cutlary, and ſundry other goods. Tbctf.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Imported in the Betty-Salley, Capt. Snead, from London, and other Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN RHEA,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, about half way between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, for caſh or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

BLUE, green and drab broad cloth, blue, green and grey knaps, bearſkins, kerſeys, plains, ſwanſkins, blue and red duffils, broad bays, roſe blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, calimancoes, harrateens for beds, 8 and 10 qr. bed quilts, counterpanes, bed ticks, bolſters and pillows ready made, ſacking bottoms, ſeveral ſetts of blue, green and yellow china furniture for Beds ready made, ditto check furniture, glaſs ſconces and looking glaſſes, with mahogony and gilt frames, mourning crapes, a variety of white, blue, and black ſattins, white, blue and black narrow perſians, black China taffeties, bandanoes, Italian crapes, culgee linen handkerchiefs, princes linen, garlix, brown hollands, mens and womens hoſe, bombazeens, kenting handkerchiefs, black, blue, buff and ſcarlet three and four threaded breeches patterns, ſewing ſilks, dyed fuſtians, thickſets, corded dimities, green, yellow and blue harrateens, womens flowered ſilk hats, buckrams, wool cards, black pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, gunpowder, a variety of calicoes, ſtamp'd cottons and linens, plain and cherryderry Venetian poplins, yd. wd. ſilk Hungarians, meſſinets, florettas, ſtarettas, pompadours, croſs bar worſted ſtuffs, fine double cambiets, white, blue, pink, green, black and cloth coloured durants, white, blue, pink, green, black, and cloth coloured tammies, black and blue everlaſtings, white, blue, ſcarlet and cloth coloured rattinets, black, blue, red, ſcarlet and cloth coloured ſhaloons, black, blue and cloth coloured calimancoes, yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, ell wide perſians, chip, horſe-hair and Leghorn hats, ſingle and double ſilk caps, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, Scotch threads, mens and womens gloves and mittens, black gauze handkerchiefs, diaper table-cloths, clouting diaper, piſtol and long lawns, yard wide figured dimity, ſtriped hollands, oxenbrigs, 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 3 qr. 7-eights, yd. wd. and yd. 3-eights linen and cotton checks, dowlas, 9-eights Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, cocoa, bone and ivory ſtick fans, broad and narrow worſted bindings, 7 qr. and 10-qr. ſilk laces, a variety of ribbons, mohair and buttons, pins, writing paper, horſewhips, gilt and ſilvered metal buttons, ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſnuff-boxes, horn and ivory combs, ſnuffers, ſleeve buttons, ſpectacles, ſtay-hooks, thimbles, braſs cocks, a variety of locks, hinges and bolts, braſs furniture for deſks, ſadlery, braſs candleſticks, handſaws, ſprigs, an aſſortment of cutlary, currants and raiſins in ſmall kegs, Engliſh ſail-cloth, N° 1 to 7, ſcythes, from 42 to 50 inches, 3d, 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

N. B. *ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Rhea and Wikoff, are once more deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber,*

JOHN RHEA.

On the 6th of November next will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, *the Sale to begin at 6 o'Clock in the Evening,*

SUNDRY Lots of Ground, ſituated in the City of Philadelphia, and belonging to the Pennſylvania Land Company of London, viz.

One Water Lot, in Breadth 110 Feet, or thereabouts, excluſive of its proportionable Contribution for a publick Alley, ſituated between Market and Mulberry Streets, bounded to the Northward by a Houſe and Ground of Oſwald Peel, now in the Tenure of Thomas Riche, Eaſtward by the River Delaware, to the common Extent of Water Lots, Southward by ſaid publick Alley, dividing it from a Houſe and Lot of William Griffitts, now in the Tenure of Thomas Clifford, and Weſtward with Water-ſtreet. Which ſaid Lot of Ground is very commodiouſly ſituated, can be improved to the beſt Advantage for Trade, and for the greater Eaſe of Purchaſers, will be divided and ſold in two equal Parts.

Alſo will be ſold the ſame Evening, if Time and other Circumſtances permit, the Bank Ground appertaining to ſaid Water Lot, lying to the Weſtward of it, bounded to the Northward with Ground of Joſeph Moore, Eaſtward with Water-ſtreet, Southward with another publick Alley, anſwering that to the Southward of the Water Lot, and which alſo divides it from a Houſe and Lot of William Griffitts, Weſtward with Front-ſtreet, containing the ſame Number of Feet with the Water Lot, and will be divided into 5 equal Parts of 22 Feet each, or thereabouts, to be put up ſeparately. Both Bank and Water Lots are ſubject to the Proprietaries Thirds, the Arrears of which to be paid and cleared off, by the preſent Owners, to the Day of Sale.

Alſo to be ſold, on the 8th Day of November, in like Manner, and at the ſame Place and Hour, A Lot of Ground, on the North Side of Mulberry Street, in Breadth 54 Feet, and in Depth 50 Feet, more or leſs, bounded to the Northward with a back Lot, Eaſtward with a Houſe and Lot now or late of Samuel Hall, Southward with Mulberry Street, and Weſtward with a Houſe and Lot of Thomas Griffitts. On which deſcribed Lot are two Tenements, of about 15 Feet wide each, the Remainder vacant, and the Whole ſubject to a Ground-rent of Four Pounds Ten Shillings Currency per Annum.

Alſo (at the Houſe of John Stillwaggon, near the Premiſes, on the 10th of November, at 4 o'Clock in the Evening) will be expoſed to Sale, by publick Vendue, A Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of this City, between Vine and Callow-hill Streets, 102 Feet in Breadth, and extending from Front to Second Street, on the South 550 Feet, North 557 Feet in length, bounded to the Southward with a Lot of Jeremiah Elfrith, and Northward with the Proprietaries Ground, to be laid out and ſold in ten 20 Feet Lots, 5 on Front and 5 on Second Street, all which it is expected will have the Convenience of a Cart-way, called Cable Lane, running through the Tail of them from Vine to Callow-hill Streets. One Half of the purchaſe Money being paid down, 6 Months Credit will be given for the Remainder, the Purchaſer paying Intereſt, and giving Security, if required.

There are alſo to be ſold, Sundry Lots of Ground, in Mulberry ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh Streets; likewiſe about 300 Acres of rich Swamp or Cripple, ſituate on or near the Mouth of Hollander's Creek and the River Delaware, adjoining the Land of Joſeph Lownes, Bartholomew Penroſe, deceaſed, and others.

A Draught of which Swamp, as well as Plans of all the Lots, may be ſeen, before the Time of Sale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, or at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, where the Title, and his Power to ſell, will be ſhown to thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, by ¶ FRANCIS RAWLE.

Juſt imported in the Speedwell, Capt. Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, almoſt oppoſite the Ferry-houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of Woollen and other Goods, which he will ſell cheap for ready Money, or ſix Months Credit at ſartheſt.

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet*, *Philadelphia.*

September 16, 1758.

CAme to the Plantation of Alexander Huſton, on Cheſtnut-hill, a brown bay Mare, and a light bay Horſe; both ambling pace; the Owner applying to John M'Kinley, living on ſaid Plantation, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. ⊕

There will be expoſed to Sale, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 3d Day of November next,

A Plantation, ſituated in Lancaſter County, on the great Road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, it being a licenſed Houſe of Entertainment near 20 Years, containing a ſufficient Quantity of Land, with a good bearing Orchard of near 300 Apple trees, a good Peach Orchard, and about 5 Acres of watered Meadow Ground made, and a great Deal more may be made; alſo a good Waggon, four Horſes and Geers, a Plow and Geers, and ſeveral Implements of Huſbandry, too tedious to mention; alſo a large Aſſortment of Store Goods, ſuch as Broadcloths, Thickſets, Cambricks, Fuſtian, Canbrick, Lawn, Calicoes, Muſlin, Stocking Garters, Knives, Buckles, Tapes, Locks, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Flannel, Check, Ozenbrigs, ſeveral Sorts of Buttons and Mohair, Ribbons, Binding, ſewing Silk, Sleeve Buttons, Primers, Spelling Books, Ribbons, Bobbing, Thread, Perſian and Taffety, Mens and Womens Gloves, Diaper, Nonſopretty, fine and coarſe Hats, Pipes, Nails, Brimſtone, Roſin, Allom, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Bearſkin, Shaloons and Tammies, Croſs bars, ſundry Sorts of Caps, fine and coarſe Linen, Wool Cards, Shoemakers Knives, Awl Blades and Hafts, Tacks, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Writing Paper, Files, Hinges, Nutmegs, Needles, Pins, Guns, Paſteboard, Pocket Books, Whips, and many other Things, too tedious to mention; alſo a conſiderable Quantity of Houſhold Goods, where due Attendance and reaſonable Credit will be given by me PETER EUFFINGTON.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to me by Bonds, Bills, or Book Debts, are deſired to make Payment againſt the 27th of November next, and eſpecially thoſe that were indebted before I left Newlin Townſhip, Cheſter County, againſt the Vendue, or they may expect to be ſued, without any further Notice, as they have promiſed many Times to pay but have not done it, for I intend to ſettle all my Affairs this Fall. There is to be ſold a Plantation, in East Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, adjoining the Land of Moſes Wright, and near the Widow Morgan's Tavern, containing 81 Acres of Land, a good Houſe and Barn, and a good Orchard and Meadow. The Title is indiſputable. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Peter Euffington aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1758.

BY Virtue of ſundry Writs to me directed, on Saturday the 14th Day of October next, between the Hours of Two o'Clock and Five in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of John Hinkle, the upper End of Germantown, will be expoſed to ſale by publick Vendue, a Meſſuage, Plantation, and 126 Acres of Land, and 143 Perches, or thereabouts, ſituate in Cheltenham, adjoining Land late of Richard Morrey, deceaſed, William Nice, Joſhua Harmer, Evan Thomas, and Henry Slingow, late the Eſtate of Leonard Morrey. One other Meſſuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the great Road at Cheſtnut-hill, adjoining Land of Charles Hubbs, Samuel Aſhmead, and Michael Sheetz, containing about 11 Acres and 20 Perches; late the Eſtate of Michael Fiſher; which are ſeized and taken in Execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday the 20th Day of October next, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of John Vanhorne, in Moreland, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, ſundry Lots or Parcels of Land, ſituate in Moreland aforeſaid, containing in the whole about 58 Acres, adjoining Lands of Richard Marple, Edward Marple, George Marple, John Marple, Thomas Marple, David Marple, Northrop Marple, and Samuel Butcher, being the Lands aſſigned to the Widow Alice Marple, in Right of her Dower, during the Life of the ſaid Alice Marple, ſeized and taken in Execution, by

JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wedneſday the 29th Day of November next, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Rudolph Bonner, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a convenient and commodious Dwelling-houſe, and fine Improvements, with 260 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, a fine young Orchard, of the moſt curious Fruit, ſituate in the Townſhip of Providence, near Skippack, and Schuylkill, late the Eſtate of Doctor John Deimer, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Warwick, September 21, 1758.

BY *Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, held at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, the 13th Day of September, 1758, there will be ſold, by way of publick Vendue, on the 16th Day of October next, on the Premiſes, now in the Tenure of William Smith, A Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of 212 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituated in Warwick Townſhip, in the County of Bucks, bounded by Land late William Spencer's, James Adams's, and others. There is on ſaid Plantation a good Dwelling houſe, Orchard, a large Quantity of Meadow, and a conſiderable Quantity of Woodland; the whole being well watered with conſtant Streams of Water, and in good Repair. The Vendue to begin at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, where due Attendance will be given, and the Conditions of Sale made known, by* HANNAH DAVIS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

N. B. It is ſuppoſed there may be ſome profitable Water-works erected on ſaid Plantation, there being large Falls in the Streams of Water thereon. ⊕

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court, on Thurſday, the 12th Day of October next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be ſold by publick Vendue, two three Story Houſes, and 5 vacant Lots, near the Swedes Church, and the Saw-mill on Society-hill. And on Thurſday, the 19th of October, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold in like Manner, at the Crooked Billet Tavern, 5 Lots of Land, from 20 Acres to 7 and a Half, great Part Woodland, in Paſſyunk Townſhip; two of them fronting the River Schuylkill, very pleaſant Country Seats, on one of which is the ſaid Tavern, a Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, Store houſe, Smoak houſe, Barn, Stable and Cow-houſe, a good Orchard, and other Improvements; all which Lots, Houſes and Parcels of Land, being Part of the real Eſtate of Bartholomew Penroſe, deceaſed, were lately expoſed to Sale by his Widow Mary Penroſe, and Son Joſeph Penroſe, who joined with her in the Adminiſtration; but he being under the Age of 21 Years, and conſequently incapable of making a legal Conveyance, is the Occaſion of the aboveſaid Premiſes being again expoſed to Sale by the ſaid Widow Mary Penroſe, who is now ſole Adminiſtratrix, and at whoſe Houſe, and at the Place of Sale may be ſeen Plans of the ſeveral Lots and Premiſes. Alſo to be ſold on the 19th of October, 6 Milch Cows: Three Months Credit will be given for the Cows, giving good Security. Alſo a Negroe Man to be ſold.

N. B. If the Days appointed for Sale ſhould prove to be rainy, the Vendue will be held the ſucceeding Days. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

October 19, 1758. NUMB. 1556.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Saturday laſt Captain John Hamilton arrived here from Londonderry, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

BERLIN, July 15.

ON the 10th Inſtant General Demickow, at the head of ſome thouſand Ruſſians, with ſeveral pieces of cannon, appeared before the Town of Drieſen, and ſummoned Colonel Count Hordt, who commanded ſome Troops in the town, and Major Schwerin, the Governor, to ſurrender. He was anſwered by the cannon of the place. The attack laſted from the afternoon till the next morning; but the enemy, not finding their account in it, returned into Poland, after reducing to aſhes the ſuburbs of the town, and carrying off the inhabitants, and the cattle of the villages of the canton. They loſt 100 men in the attack. We had only one man killed, and two wounded.

Glogau, in Sileſia, July 12. Within this fortnight the coſſacks and other irregular troops of Ruſſia, who appeared in theſe parts, have committed the ſtrangeſt exceſſes; for, not contented with exacting heavy contributions from divers towns in our neighbourhood, they have ſacked ſeveral villages, and burnt two ſmall magazines that lay on the banks of the Oder, near this city. Some of their parties advanced up within cannon ſhot of this place, and carried off above ſixty horſes. Our garriſon having ſince been reinforced by three battalions and 350 huſſars, a detachment of the latter, with 30 grenadiers, went out to get intelligence of the enemy, and met with a party of about 400 men; notwithſtanding the Ruſſians were much ſuperior in number our men attacked them, killed a good number on the ſpot, and forced the reſt to fly ſhamefully. Since this ſkirmiſh, which coſt the enemy at leaſt 100 men, and as many horſes, they have not dared to ſhew themſelves in this neighbourhood, but have retired to Liſſa, on the frontiers of Poland.

Genoa, July 1. We learn from Marſeilles, that the moſt Chriſtian King has ordered all the Jews to be driven out of the Town.

They write from Cadiz, that the King's Squadron was thoroughly equipped, that the Marines were embarked, and that it only waited for ſailing Orders from Court.

Vienna, July 12. We are well informed, that the King of Pruſſia, when he abandoned his Camp at Littau, left there all his Sick and Wounded, and begged of Marſhal Daun to take Care of them. We are alſo aſſured, that in his Retreat he made a Motion towards Konitz and Gewitz, and even burnt the firſt of thoſe Places, the better to cover his real Deſign; that General Buccow, who was there with a ſmall Body of Forces, retired on the Enemy's Approach; and that the King marched immediately with the main Body of his Forces to Mariſh-Tribau, from whence he might either march into the Country of Glatz, or to Leutomiſſel, and enter Bohemia without any Moleſtation, inaſmuch as he had gained a good Day's March upon the Troops ſent to purſue him; and as he made forced Marches, it was ſcarce poſſible to come up with him.

Ratiſbon, July 13. Letters from Vienna of the 8th adviſe, that the City of Olmutz is almoſt demoliſhed by the Bombardment and the Canonading which it has ſuſtained during the Siege, and that it will coſt an immenſe Sum to put it in the ſame Condition it was in before it was attacked. This Enterprize, continued ſo long, and abandoned ſo ſuddenly, and which was juſt upon the Point of being accompliſhed, occaſions Aſtoniſhment in ſome, and in others Admiration, at the wiſe Foreſight of the King of Pruſſia, who might poſſibly be attacked at the ſame Time by a Sally from the Garriſon, flanked by the Generals Buccow and St. Ignon, taken in Front by the Army of Count Daun, and in the Rear by the Generals Jahnus, Laudon, Ziſkowitz, and Col. Lannius. The Retreat too of this Monarch is looked upon as a Maſter-Piece of Military Art, having ſuſtained little or no loſs, though he had in Front and Rear no leſs than four Bodies of the Enemy.

Stockholm, July 14. His Majeſty has ſent Orders to Count Hamilton, who commands our Army in Pomerania, to begin his Operations without Delay, and to puſh them with all poſſible Vigour.

Ratiſbon, July 17. According to ſeveral private Letters received here from Bohemia, dated the 12th Inſtant, the Van Guard of the Pruſſian Army, commanded by the King in Perſon, arrived the 5th at Leutomiſſel, and there ſurprized a Body of 2500 Auſtrian Troops, who, to prevent the Enemy's being benefited by their Magazines there, which were very conſiderable, immediately ſet them on Fire; but that notwithſtanding this, the Pruſſians had ſaved the beſt Part of them. Theſe Letters add, that after this Expedition his Pruſſian Majeſty marched towards Konigſgratz, and detached from his Army a large Body of Troops under the Command of General Keith, to make Head againſt the Ruſſians in Sileſia.

Head Quarters of the Allied Army at Nuys, July 16. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick perceiving that the French Army was in Motion, his Serene Highneſs reſolved to meet the Enemy, and endeavour to ſurprize them on their march. The Allied Army paſſed the Erff on the 14th in three different Places, and advanced as faſt as the Roads, which were almoſt impracticable, would permit. The Enemy perceived him too ſoon, and made all poſſible Diligence to make themſelves Maſters of the riſing Grounds; but that did not hinder the Allied Army from advancing to form itſelf in a Line of Battle, within Reach of the Enemy's Cannon. However it could not get Poſſeſſion of the neceſſary Ground; ſo that Prince Ferdinand ſeeing his Deſigns could not be executed with equal Advantage, the two Armies paſſed the Day in Sight of each other, without either being able to gain any Advantage. Our Army marched again at Day-light, and repaſſed the Erff, without the leaſt Diſturbance in its Retreat. We encamped Yeſterday in the Neighbourhood of this City.

From the French Camp at Alderade, July 20. The enemy ſoon perceiving their blunder in abandoning the bridge of Krin upon the Erff (which made M. d'Armentieres maſter of all the courſe of that river as far as Nuys, to which place they had retired) they ſent a large body of their beſt infantry, with ſome cavalry, and artillery, in order to re-take poſſeſſion of it. M. de la Morliere, however, reſolved to maintain the poſt, and having been immediately attacked, he ſo well withſtood the enemies efforts, as to give time to M. de St. Pern to come to his aſſiſtance with ſeveral companies of grenadiers and artillery. On the approach of this reinforcement, the allies thought proper to retire; ſo that M. de la Morliere remained with his Detachment on the other ſide of the bridge, where he paſſed the night very quietly.

The next morning, the 16th, the Marquis d'Armentieres having received orders to rejoin the main army, he charged M. de Chabot, jointly with M. de la Morliere, to defend the bridge, and the abbey of Lankenwald; for which purpoſe he left them 20 companies of grenadiers, with ſome ſquadrons of huſſars, and other light troops, charging them at the ſame time to ſend M. de Contades an exact account of all the enemy's motions. Towards the evening of that day, M. de Chabot, who was poſted in the abbey, received advice that the enemies had decamped from Nuys, and were marching towards Urdingen. Soon after, M. de la Morliere was informed that they had detached a corps of five or ſix thouſand men, who would attack him at Break of Day. Of this he immediately acquainted M. de Chabot, and took every Precaution that he thought proper to prevent a Surprize.

On the 17th, about two in the morning, this officer having ſent out ſome ſcouts, they reported that the enemies were advancing haſtily towards us; and ſcarce had he time to prepare for their reception, before they made a moſt vigorous attack. As it was yet ſcarcely break of day, he could not at firſt plainly diſtinguiſh their motions; but tho' he had not above 260 men, he made a long and obſtinate defence, and having afterwards rejoined M. de Chabot, they proceeded together to the firſt poſts of the army.

It is ſurprizing that M. de la Morliere was not killed in this affair; for, in endeavouring to aſſemble his piquets before day light, he fell into a column of the enemies, whom he took for his own troops, and ſtood their fire a conſiderable time, but happily got clear with only the loſs of part of his coat, which was ſhot away.

The volunteers of Flanders have loſt in this attack M. de Champagnac, a Knight of St. Louis, and third captain, who was killed upon the bridge, and about 20 ſoldiers, beſides five grenadiers, and ſome fuſileers of the Royal Legion.

Mentz, July 16. We have recieved Advice that the Van-Guard of the Prince de Soubiſe's Army having advanced as far as the Village of Otterſheim, had been attacked and repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, by a large Detachment of Heſſian Troops which are encamped in the Neighbourhood of Marbourg.

Berlin, July 18. The following is extracted from the account of our affairs in Moravia, made public by the court.

"The Auſtrians having intelligence that a large convoy of ammunition and proviſion was coming to the King from Sileſia, detached two corps by different ways to intercept it; upon which the King ſent General Ziethen, with three battalions, two regiments of cavalry, and 900 huſſars, to join the eſcorte, which conſiſted of 8 battalions and 4000 recovered men. The convoy was attacked on the 28th before General Ziethen arrived, but the enemy was repulſed, with the loſs of ſeveral hundred men, and three pieces of cannon. M. Daun having ſent his detachments a large reinforcement, they attacked it again on the 29th. Scarce had 400 waggons, 4 battalions, and about 1000 horſe, opened the march, and paſſed the defiles of Domſtadt, when they fell with their whole forces on the convoy. Part of it was cut off, and tho' General Ziethen did all that could be expected from a brave and experienced Officer, he was forced to abandon the waggons, and retire to Troppau; however, the head of the convoy arrived at the army the 29th at night. The enemy took about 600 priſoners, among whom was General Putkammer.

"This unhappy event obliged us to raiſe the ſiege of Olmutz, whereas if the convoy had all arrived ſafe, the place muſt have ſurrendered in a fortnight.

"The firſt of July the king took the route of Bohemia with his whole army. Marſhal Keith brought off all his artillery, except four mortars and a twenty-four pounder. The Marſhal marched by Littau to Tribau, and the King by Konitz. The vanguard, under Prince Maurice, has taken a magazine of forage and flour at Leutomiſſel. The Generals Buccow and Laudon followed our army all along in its march, but without coming near our troops."

Hamburgh, July 21. The Swediſh troops have advanced into Pruſſian Pomerania, where, on the 14th inſtant, one of their detachments, conſiſting of 1400 men, took poſſeſſion again of the town of Anclam. Excepting Stettin, they will meet with no great difficulty in the conqueſt of the other places.

Hanover, July 21. On the 19th an expreſs paſſed thro' here, going from Bohemia to Prince Ferdinand's army. He told us the King of Pruſſia had ſeized the largeſt magazine belonging to the Auſtrians in Bohemia, after defeating 2000 men, who guarded it.

Cork, July 27. Thurſday laſt arrived here the City of Cork Privateer, of this Port, Captain Rawlon, who has taken and brought in with him a rich homeward-bound St. Domingo Man, of about 300 Tons Burthen. She is a very fine Ship, called the Helena Galley, of Amſterdam, laden with French Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Indigo and Cotton, to the Value of 20,000 l. The Privateer has continued her Cruize.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 4.

We have received this farther melancholy Account of the Loſs of the Liverpool Man of War: That it was occaſioned by her going, together with a Tender, to impreſs the Crew of the Pounden, Capt. Thomas, a Merchantman, lately arrived with the great Fleet from the Weſt-Indies, when immediately a violent Gale of Wind aroſe, and drove the three on Shore. Capt. Thomas, Part of her Crew, and ſeveral Landmen, who were aſſiſting to work the Pounden into Port, were drowned.

Goſport, July 28. On Tueſday as his Royal Highneſs paſſed by the Ships at Spithead, to go on board the Eſſex, they were all manned, and each gave him three Cheers; at which his Highneſs ſeemed extremely well pleaſed. He was dreſſed in full Midſhipman's Uniform. His Highneſs lay on board, and continues there ever ſince. And,

Yeſterday Afternoon Commodore Howe, in his Majeſty's Ship Eſſex, and his Squadron of Men of War, with the Tranſports, Storeſhips, &c. &c. fell down to St. Helens, where they anchored, and ſtill remain there.

LONDON.

July 27. Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, a noble Venetian, Biſhop of Padua, aged 65, was elected Pope, the 6th of this Month, and has taken the Name of Clement XIII. He was raiſed to the Purple in 1737, by Clement XII.

Some Letters by Yeſterday's Dutch Mail ſay, that Count Dohna, General of the Pruſſian Troops collected from Pomerania and Parts adjacent, had come up with Part of the Ruſſian Army under General Fermer, and cut off about 6000 Men, and was in Purſuit of the reſt.

We are aſſured by a private Letter from the King of Pruſſia's Army, that his Majeſty has been ill with a Fever for more than a Month paſt, but is now happily recovered.

And that in the late Attack of the Pruſſian Convoy, the Auſtrians had taken no more than 207 Waggons, [inſtead of 2000 mentioned in the Bruſſels Gazette] and the Pruſſians loſt only 300 Men on that Occaſion.

Letter from Plymouth, July 23.

"Yeſterday ſailed Admiral Anſon and Admiral Holmes with 18 Men of War to the Weſtward. Remain all the outward-bound Ships and the Weſt-Indiamen.

According to a private Letter from the Hague, the Army of the Empire having had Expreſs Orders ſent them to advance into Saxony, it was apprehended the King of Pruſſia would find no Difficulty in making himſelf Maſter of the greateſt Part of Bohemia, and perhaps of ſtriking a greater Blow, by intercepting a Corps of 24,000 Ruſſians, that were marching to join the Army of the Empire.

It is ſaid, that when his Pruſſian Majeſty retired from before Olmutz, he cauſed twelve or fourteen Waggons to be left before the Town by Way of Decoy; which ſucceeded; for the Enemy coming out to ſeize the ſame, were ſurpriſed by a Body of Pruſſians, in which many were killed and taken Priſoners; and the Pruſſians alſo took that Opportunity of deſtroying ſome Magazines.

July 29. They write from Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters, near Nuys, that on the 19th Inſtant there was a very ſharp Rencounter between a great Body of the French and Part of the Allied Forces, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, in which the Troops on both Sides behaved as well as it was poſſible; but in the Iſſue the French had the worſt, loſing 6 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Standards, and a great many Officers taken Priſoners. This did not happen without conſiderable Loſs on the Part of the Allies, and General Wangenheim, to the great Regret of the whole Army, is ſaid to be mortally wounded.

According to the freſheſt Advices from Sileſia, the Ruſſians are aſſembling their ſeveral Corps on the Frontiers of Poland, making in the whole an Army of 45,000 Men. To oppoſe theſe, Prince Henry has detached General Drieſen, with 17,000 Men, who will quickly join 18,000 Men from the Kings Forces, under the Command of Marſhal Keith, while Count Dohna is employed in executing a Deſign of great Importance, as to which we have no diſtinct Accounts at preſent.

'Tis ſaid the French are endeavouring to get between our Forces and Prince Ferdinand's Army, in order to prevent their Junction.

The Tartar Privateer of London has taken and ſent into Falmouth three French Ships, bound from Rochelle to Quebeck, viz. the Deux Amis, of 150 Tons; Le Grand Gideon, of 300; and Les Deux Freres, of 300 Tons. The above Ships had taken the Day before a Brig bound from Limerick to Barbados.

The Ruſſians have retreated three days march; but whether for fear of the Pruſſians, or that the Turks are likely to fall on them, does not yet appear.

Part of a Letter from on board his Majeſty's Ship Thames, off Plymouth Sound, July 21, 1758.

"A few Days ago, we fell in with an Engliſh Privateer; ſhe had taken a French Schooner about two days from Breſt, going expreſs to North-America; ſhe ſaid there was a veſſel taken coming expreſs from Admiral Boſcawen, that gave account that he landed his troops at Louiſbourg the 24th of June, that he loſt 200 men in landing, that he was maſter of the harbour, and had taken ſeveral ſail of men of war, and was beſieging the town, and thought he was maſter of it before now."

Advice has been received that the Blue Guards had ſo favourable a paſſage that they got to Embden in forty hours.

The

The tranſports, with the three regiments of foot bound to Embden, are ſailed from the Downs, with a fair wind.

They write from Warſaw, that the malecontents in Poland are buſy in framing a manifeſto; in which they complain, that three great courts have entered into a confederacy to oppreſs the liberties, and to give law to all the reſt of the powers in Europe; and amongſt others, to deprive the republic of Poland of her inconteſtible and invaluable right to elect her own Chief; to prevent which apparent and manifeſt violence, they think it their duty to claim the aſſiſtance of their allies.

By all our accounts from India we are aſſured, that all things were well there; that the French had indeed taken a ſmall fort, but that our people had taken three, each of which were of more conſequence; and that we had nine men of war there, including thoſe lately arrived with Commodore Stevens. They alſo tell us, that the Kent, Admiral Watſon's ſhip, is condemned there, as unfit to return to Europe.

Wedneſday night there was a ſtrong preſs for ſeamen below bridge, which occaſioned ſeveral frays, and one of the men belonging to the gang was killed.

Monday laſt Captain William Hamilton arrived here from Londonderry, who has brought the following further Particulars, viz.

MUNDEN, July 24.

THERE happened Yeſterday at Sangerſuaſen the moſt bloody Action of any during the preſent War. The Heſſians, Regulars and Irregulars, conſiſted of about 7000 Men, under the Command of the Prince of Iſenbourg; the French, under the Duke de Broglio, were at leaſt 12,000, and the Prince de Soubiſe behind them with 18000 more. The Action laſted full five Hours, when Numbers at laſt prevailed. The Heſſians have loſt about 1500 Men, and 7 Pieces of Cannon; the French have loſt above 3000. The Heſſians had indeed ſome Advantage in Point of Situation; notwithſtanding which the Prince was rather inclined to retire; but the Troops, more eſpecially the Militia, abſolutely refuſed to ſtir.

Francfort, July 27. We learn directly from Prague, that a great Reinforcement from Prince Henry's Army has actually joined that of the King his Brother, and that they are ſtill under the ſtrongeſt Apprehenſions.

Bruſſels, July 31. According to private Letters from Marſhal Daun's Army, dated the 18th of July, his Army was not above 3 Leagues from that of the King of Pruſſia.

Hague, Aug. 2. According to ſome private Advices, his Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe is again retired to Hamburgh, and the Regency of Hanover to Stade. There are Letters which ſay, the French Priſoners in Hanover will be ſent to England. The Army of the Allies are again at Ruremonde, and inſiſt upon the Payment of Half a Million of Crowns from the Inhabitants of the Auſtrian Low Countries.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Auguſt 12.*

Whitehall, Auguſt 12. On Thurſday laſt an Officer arrived from Lieutenant-General Bligh, and Captain Howe, with Letters, dated the 7th and 8th Inſtant, giving an Account that His Majeſty's Troops had effected a Landing, under Cover of the Frigates and Bomb Ketches, in the Bay des Marees, two Leagues Weſtward of Cherburg, in the Face of a large Body of the Enemy prepared to receive them; and Yeſterday in the Afternoon, Captain Howe's Firſt Lieutenant arrived, with a further Account, that on the 8th Inſtant, in the Evening, Cherburg ſurrendered at Diſcretion, the Enemy having marched out and abandoned the Place on the Approach of His Majeſty's Troops: The ſame Day Lieutenant-General Bligh took Poſſeſſion of the Forts Querqueville, Homet, and La Galette, and hoiſted Engliſh Colours in them. The General was preparing to deſtroy, on the next Day, the Baſon, and the two Piers at the Entrance of the Harbour. There were about 27 Ships in the Harbour, and 30 Pieces of fine Braſs Cannon have been taken. Captain Howe, with the Ships under his Command, was in Cherburg Road.

Leghorn, July 21. This Morning arrived here His Majeſty's Ships the Monmouth and Lyme from a Cruize; they have burnt the Prow, a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and 300 Men, near the Iſland of Malta.

[*Thus far the Gazette.*]

Smyrna, June 17. A moſt horrid Plot is juſt diſcovered here, which tended to nothing leſs than a general Maſſacre of all the Chriſtian Inhabitants; whom the Janiſſaries, excited by other Turks, accuſe of being the principal Cauſe of the Dearneſs of Proviſions.

Poſnania, July 12. The Ruſſian Army, under the Command of General Fermer, is in March towards Meſcritz; According to all Appearance they deſign to advance toward Sternberg and Brandenburgh, and to the Neighbourhood of Frankfort upon the Oder. The Corps commanded by General Brown, which is in full March towards Thorn, is deſigned to join thoſe other Troops.

Naples, July 11. We are levying Recruits to compleat our Regiments as faſt as poſſible. We are likewiſe raiſing three new Regiments; and the Court has diſpatched Orders to Orbitello, Porto Ercole, and other neighbouring Places, for ſeveral large Magazines to be formed in thoſe Parts; but the End of all theſe Regulations is a Secret to us.

Ratiſbon, July 24. We ſhall ſoon ſee the Electorate of Saxony become the Theatre of War; for Prince Henry will not only be unable to detach Part of his Army, but be obliged to recal the Troops he has ſent into Luſatia.

Vienna, July 25. The King of Pruſſia has cauſed ſome Thouſands of Men to come from the Army under the Command of Prince Henry to join his Majeſty's, and is reſolved to march towards Sileſia.

The Ruſſian light Troops are advancing in Sileſia; they expect their third Column to enter that Country the 26th and 28th Inſtant, and then they propoſe to begin their Operations. The Pruſſians have abandoned Caſſel, and are retired to Neiſs.

Caſſel, July 26. The French have become Maſters of all Heſſe, which greatly alarms the Inhabitants, tho' their Fears are much ſoftened by the good Diſcipline Prince Soubiſe cauſes to be obſerved among the Troops.

Prague, July 26. The King of Pruſſia has ſent off his heavy Baggage and Artillery towards Glatz, and ſtays at Konigſgratz, where it ſeems he intends to keep his Ground. Our Army is encamped on the Hills between Libſchau and Schmirzitz, from whence they can diſcover all the Motions of the Pruſſians; there is nothing but the Elbe that parts the two Armies.

Ratiſbon, July 31. We have Advice from Bohemia, that the King of Pruſſia had demanded of the Circle of Konigſgratz a Million of Florins, and 600 Recruits.

Prague, Auguſt 1. We have been amuſed for ſome Days with an Account that the Pruſſians were retiring into the County of Glatz, and that Marſhal Daun had recovered Konigſgratz. We have this Morning the Mortification of knowing, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, to convince the Inhabitants of that Circle of the Falſhood of their Intelligence, has demanded a Million of Florins, and ſix hundred Recruits, upon Pain of Military Execution. We have no diſtinct Account from the Army of the Empire, which, however, is ſaid to have received expreſs Orders from Vienna to march into Saxony at all Events.

Hanover, Auguſt 2. It is but too true that the French have taken Poſſeſſion of Gottingen. The Partiſan Fiſher has taken Poſt at Nordheim, with 800 Men, and the Principality of Calenberg is taxed at a very large Sum. The Prince of Iſenbourg continues at Einbeck with the Remains of his Forces, where he was attacked laſt Night by a Body of French Troops, whom he repulſed with Loſs. We are in Hopes that the Engliſh Troops, that have landed at Embden, will march directly to join his Highneſs, and in that Caſe, it is hoped he will be able to make a Stand.

Hamburgh, Aug. 4. It is reported that Prince Henry of Pruſſia, has detached 8000 Men to Dippoſwalde, to cover Dreſden, and ſecure their Convoys that go to Chemnitz.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 5. By Letters juſt arrived from Pomerania we have Advice, that the Swedes made themſelves Maſters of the Fort of Pennamunde on the 27th ult. and that the Garriſon, conſiſting of 350 Pruſſian Troops, under Colonel Wutgenau, were made Priſoners of War.

Cleves, Auguſt 5. We have this Moment Advice that a pretty ſmart Action has happened between 6000 Men of the Allies, and a ſtrong Corps of French Troops, in which the laſt have had the worſt, and are ſaid to have loſt 18 or 20 Pieces of Cannon; but we have the Particulars of this Affair in a very confuſed Manner, and muſt wait for a Confirmation.

Bruſſels, Auguſt 5. Letters from the French Army adviſe, that M. de Chevert has paſſed the Rhine with 10,000 Men, and a conſiderable Train of heavy Artillery.

Amſterdam, Auguſt 7. According to an authentic Liſt of the Depredations committed by the Engliſh Privateers, they have taken one and twenty Ships belonging to Amſterdam, bound from Coracoa and St. Euſtatia, valued at 3,557,500 Florins, and 35 Veſſels bound to thoſe Colonies, valued at 5,144,000 Florins. They have pillaged or ſtolen from us 100 Veſſels more, to the Amount of 439,191 Florins. So that this ſingle City has already ſuffered by them a Loſs of 9,140,691 Florins.

It appears by the ſame Liſt, that they have injured St. Euſtatia and Coracoa, by taking and plundering the Veſſels of thoſe Colonies, the former to the Amount of 1,059,579 Florins, and the latter to the Amount of 309,684 Florins. Adding theſe two Sums to the former, the Total will be 10,509,954 Florins.

Hague, Auguſt 8. We have a Rumour here of an Action between a Part of the Allied Army and the French Troops.

LONDON.

Auguſt 3. On Monday Night a Courier arrived from Heſſe at the Secretary of State's Office.

His Serene Highneſs, the Landgrave of Heſſe, with her Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs, and her Children, arrived at Rintelen on the 21ſt of July; and on the 22d the French took Poſſeſſion of Caſſel; but it was ſuppoſed, that upon the Junction of the Forces from Hanover, with the Detachment of 10,000 Men from Prince Ferdinand's Army, the Heſſians would be able to look the Enemy in the Face.

Yeſterday Admiral Saunders took Leave of His Majeſty at Kenſington, he being ſoon to ſail with a Squadron.

Extract of a private Letter from the Head Quarters at Konigſgratz, July 14.

"As I have a Quarter of an Hour's Leiſure, and a ſure Conveyance, I will give you a ſuccinct Account of all our Proceedings, upon the Truth of which you may, in every Particular, depend. On our removing from Zwittaw, the Army continued its March to Leutomiſſel, and after a Day's Repoſe arrived at Hobenmaur; and having paſſed the Defile on the 12th, we again encamped. The Eſcort of our Artillery and Baggage Waggons, which ever preceded us on the March, diſcovered the Enemy at Holitz, where they had taken Poſt in a Chapel, and had thrown up ſome Works about the Town, in which they had 1100 Horſe, and ſome Regiments of Foot.

We immediately made Diſpoſitions for attacking the Place; but the Action was ſcarce begun before General Field Marſhal Keith arrived, and directing the Enemy's Infantry to be attacked, the Auſtrians, quitting all Thoughts of Defence, endeavoured to ſave themſelves in the adjacent Wood, by which many of them eſcaped. This rendered the Affair leſs bloody than it would have been; but as it was, the Enemy received ſome Loſs, excluſive of ſix Officers, and 360 Men, who were made Priſoners.

While the General Field Marſhal was thus employed, his Majeſty in Perſon marched from Leutomiſſel, and arrived on the 11th before Konigſgratz; there he forced General Buccow, with 7000 Men, who was not only ſtrongly fortified on the Side of the Elbe, but had alſo thrown up Retrenchments all round the Town, and had made all poſſible Preparations for its Defence. As the Bridge over the River was broken down, it cauſed ſome Delay before any Part of our Cavalry could paſs: When this was down, and while the Diſpoſitions were making for a general Attack, General Buccow thought proper to abandon all his Retrenchments, and retire. We are at preſent Maſters of the Place, and every Thing the Auſtrians had in it. Our own Train of heavy Artillery is here, with all our Stores of every Kind; the Sick and Wounded are ſafely arrived, and the Retreat from Olmutz will be the Wonder of Poſterity. You will excuſe me from forming any Conjectures; I ſhall only ſay, that we look upon the Campaign as juſt begun, and that you may expect many important Events before it is ended."

Tueſday Morning a Loan to his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, for 200,000 l. was opened at the Bank; which was filled by the following Gentlemen:

Sir Joſhua Vanneck,	- -	l. 50,000
Meſſrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co.		50,000
Samſon Gideon, Eſq;	- - -	40,000
Nicholas Magens, Eſq;	- - -	20,000
George Amyand, Eſq;	- - -	15,000
Bartholomew Burton, Eſq;	- -	15,000
Thomas Martin, Eſq;	- - -	5,000
Joſeph Salvadore, Eſq;	- - -	5,000
		l. 200,000

Auguſt 5. Several eminent Merchants have offered to advance a further Sum of Money, ſhould Occaſion require, to be employed againſt the French in Germany.

We are aſſured that Admiral Saunders is going with a Squadron into the Weſt-Indies.

Though the King of Pruſſia has miſcarried in Moravia, his March from Olmutz to Konigſgratz in ten Days (conſidering he had 30,000 light Troops, hovering about him) is reckoned a Maſter-piece of Generalſhip; the Diſtance between thoſe two Places (making Allowances for Windings and Turnings in the Roads) being above 100 Miles.

In a Letter received by the Way of Holland it is ſaid, that the French were fortifying all their Coaſt, and putting it in the beſt Poſture of Defence, more particularly along the Coaſt of Britanny, which they expected would be the next Part attempted by the Engliſh.

Auguſt 12. The Expreſs which arrived on Thurſday from Commodore Howe, brought the following Particulars.

"On Sunday, Auguſt 6, at Seven in the Evening, Commodore Howe's Squadron anchored in Cherburg Road, and at Eleven the Bombs began to play upon the Town.

"The next Day, at Seven in the Morning the Fleet got under Way, and at Nine anchored in a ſandy Bay, two Leagues to the Weſtward of Cherburg. At Half paſt One, all the Frigates, Sloops, Bombs, and armed Cutters, began to fire on French Troops behind the Banks of the Sand, computed to be 3000 Horſe and Foot. At Two the Boats landed the Guards and Grenadiers, who formed a Stand with all the Alacrity imaginable. At Three General Drury marched them, and received three Fires before he began the Attack, which was executed with ſuch Spirit and Vigour, that they immediately ran for Shelter behind Hedges and Woods, but were purſued and driven from their ſkulking Places before Night. We had about twenty Men killed and wounded, but amongſt the Enemy there were great Slaughter, and our People took two Pieces of Braſs Cannon, which were brought down to oppoſe our landing.

"On Tueſday our Horſe and Artillery were landed without Oppoſition, and at Noon the Army marched for Cherburg, having taken two Pair of Colours. At Four the Troops had Poſſeſſion of the Weſt Fort, and blew up the Magazine.

"When the Cutter came away, the Ships were under Sail to attack the Batteries, Cherburg bearing S. W. two Leagues.

"The Prince, Commodore, Generals, Troops, and Seamen were in high Spirits."

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived at the Admiralty-Office, with an Account of the landing of our Troops near Cherburg, where they were received by 2500 Horſe and Foot; but our Troops kept up their Fire till they came within a proper Diſtance of the Enemy, and ſoon forced them to retire; after which they marched up to attack the Town.

The Troops took Poſſeſſion of Cherburg on Tueſday laſt. Prince Edward and Commodore Howe entered the Town on Wedneſday. The Shops were all kept open, and the Engliſh pay for what they have. An Hundred Cannon were found in the Place, 26 of which were Braſs, 24 and 18 Pounders, and three Mortars: Theſe laſt and the Braſs Cannon will be brought to England.

There were about 20 Ships in the Harbour, the largeſt of which is the Tyger Privateer of Briſtol, of 36 Guns. The Pier is noble and large, tho' not quite finiſhed. The Commodore had given Orders to demoliſh it, and 3000 Men were employed for that Purpoſe. The Fortifications are very ſtrong.

Some of the French Regulars had ran away 20 Miles in Land: But they were collecting their Troops together, in order to diſturb the Operations of the Engliſh.

We are informed that Yeſterday Afternoon Commodore Howe's Firſt Lieutenant brought an Account, that the Engliſh Colours were flying on every Fort at Cherburg, which Place was taken with little Loſs.

Cherburg is ſeated on the Coaſt of Normandy, between Cape La Hogue and Harfleur, and hath a very capacious Harbour, at the Diſtance of 32 Miles from Coutance to the N. and 24 from Carentan to the N. W. It was the laſt of the Provinces that remained to the Engliſh, and fell into the Hands of the French, under Charles VII. in 1453. It is very ſtrong, by reaſon of its Situation, the Sea flowing almoſt round it every Tide, and its Fortifications were erected in 1690.

Several Tranſports are taking in Proviſions, Hay, Straw, Oats, &c. for Commodore Howe's Squadron, to which they are to be convoyed by three Ships of War, who are to continue with the Squadron, which, we are informed, are ordered to remain upon the French Coaſt, to purſue their Operations, till about the End of next Month.

The Men of War fit for Sea, lying in the River Medway, and at the Nore, are ordered into the Downs; and ſome others are getting ready with all Expedition.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, Auguſt 4.

"The Meaſures we have taken have viſibly leſſened the Conſternation into which we were thrown by the firſt News of the Advantage gained over the Prince of Iſenbourg. The French, who had taken Poſſeſſion of ſome of our Frontier Towns, have abandoned them, after raiſing heavy Contributions. General Sommerfield is gone to Stade, to viſit the Fortifications. Some Huſſars have paſſed thro' here, who have deſerted from the Ruſſian Service. They are Germans, and are going to Prince Ferdinand's Army, where they expect full Employment. The Engliſh Troops landed at Embden, who were at firſt to march to Weſel, by the Way of Lingen, are ordered to change their Route, and to march to Minden, and from thence to Hamelen, to join the Prince of Iſenbourg's Army."

The Prince of Iſenbourg's Camp at Einbeck is inacceſſible, except by one Defile; ſo that he can wait for his Reinforcements in full Security.

Private Letters from Hanover, dated the 28th of laſt Month, adviſe, that the Heſſian and Hanoverian Hunters had again diſpoſſeſſed the French of Munden, and that the Prince de Soubiſe finding it very difficult to maintain himſelf in the Landgraviate, was making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to march at leaſt a Part, if not the whole of his Army, into the Biſhoprick of Paderborn.

The Tartar Privateer of London, Capt. Ouchterlony, has taken a Dutch Ship from the Weſt-Indies, laden with 700 Hogſheads of Sugar, and brought her into Falmouth.

The Monmouth and Lyme Men of War are ſailed from Leghorn in queſt of the Triton, a French Man of War of 64 Guns, and the Minerva Frigate of 36 Guns.

On the 25th paſt the Petitions, containing a Detail of Loſſes ſuſtained by the Inhabitants of Coracoa and St. Euſtatia, from Depredations (as they ſay) of the Engliſh, was preſented to the Aſſembly of the States General. It was ſigned by upwards of 100 Merchants.

By a Dutch Eaſt-India Ship, arrived laſt Week at Amſterdam, there are Letters arrived which give an Account, that all the Engliſh Settlements at Madraſs, Bengal, Chi-

na, and Bencoolen, are so well fortified and provided with Forces, as to be under no Apprehensions of Danger from the Designs of the French, and that several British Men of War were cruising off those Places for their better Security.

The Ludlow-Castle Man of War is arrived in the Downs, with several Ships under Convoy, from Virginia.

They write from Stade, that Numbers of Waggons arrived there daily from Hanover, with the Archieves and most valuable Effects of that Electorate; and also, that the Magistrates and several of the Nobility were already arrived there.

Last Monday arrived at Plymouth the Emerald Frigate, with 10 Sail of light Victuallers from Lord Anson's Fleet. The Emerald sailed again immediately.

We hear there are several Troops of Light Horse to be sent to our Army on the Coast of France.

They write from Petersbourg that the combined Fleets of Russia and Sweden are intended to execute a Scheme of very great Importance, chiefly for the Benefit of the latter of those two Powers; and it is thought that an Imperial Manifesto will be quickly published to explain and justify that Design.

Cork, Aug. 14. Last Friday [illegible]el arrived here from Fyall, bound for Bremen; she sailed from Rio de Janeiro in last January, and was there in October, when General Lally, with five French Men of War, and two Frigates, put in there in his Way to the East-Indes. His Fleet had lost above 1000 Men from their sailing from France, and was then so sickly, that General Lally was heard to say, that he could not undertake any Thing against the English Settlements without a Reinforcement. On his proceeding from thence, he left an Officer behind, who took his Passage in the above Ship for Europe, and died on the Voyage; when, on examining his Papers, a large Packet of Letters were found directed for the French Ambassador at Lisbon, to be forwarded to Versailles, which Letters were last Night forwarded to their Excellencies the Lords Justices of this Kingdom. The above Vessel on her Passage met with 11 Spanish Men of War on the 24th of July last, in Latitude 40. 07. Longitude 23. 25. from London, standing to the S. E. Note, said Ships were all clean, and every one of them had new Sails.

DUBLIN, August 19.

A Letter from a young Gentleman, on Board the Essex Man of War, to his Relations here.

"I am, thank God, in good Health. We brought to the 6th Inst. three Miles to the Westward of Cherburg; the 7th at One in the Morning the Bombs began to play upon Cherburg, and continued playing till Four; at Half past Four the Prince and Commodore went on board the Pallas, to cover the Landing of the Men, where the Prince fired several Guns, and did the Duty of a Midshipman during the Fire; at Five a four Gun Battery began to play on our Ship, and continued playing till Six, then we weighed, and stood more in Shore to the Westward; at Eight several of the Enemy's Troops of Light Horse, and several Companies of Infantry, came along Shore from Cherburg, and lodged themselves behind a Wood close to the Shore, abreast of our Ships, where they imagined we would land; at One the Commodore made the Signal, by hoisting the bloody Flag at the Fore-top-gallant-mast-head, for the Frigates, Bombs, and other small Vessels, which were close along Shore, to fire, which they did most infernally, and with so good Success, that in a short Time we dislodged the Enemy, so that they came running out of the Wood, some of the Horses without their Riders: The Brilliant Frigate was so well stationed that she killed a great Number as they passed her out of the Wood; at Half past One we landed the Troops, Half a Mile to the Westward of the Firing; at Three our Troops had a few Skirmishes and Bush Firing, in which we had five killed, and fourteen wounded; there came in To-day six Deserters: On the 8th we landed the Light Horse and Artillery, between Four and Six in the Morning, and before Eight several Detachments were dispatched about the Country; between Eight and One our Troops took Possession of several small Batteries along Shore, and about Two the French left Cherburg, which our Troops took Possession of at Three; there are about 30 small Craft in the Harbour, such as Sloops, Brigs, Snows, and the like, besides the Tyger Privateer of Bristol, a Dane, and a large Merchantman; there are in the Town two large Magazines of Powder, besides a Number of Brass Cannon. Captain M'Carty, of the Irish Brigades, was cut in two by a Shot in our Cannonading; there are 24 of the Irish Brigades come over to us, and but three Irishmen among them, they being composed of several Nations, but all the Officers of the Brigades are Irish. General Bligh is an Honour to his Country, in his Behaviour on this Occasion. To-morrow we blow up all the Batteries and Fortifications, and destroy the Bason and Harbour. I have taken up Part of my four Hours (that I had to sleep, which is all I had out of 24, being employed up and down) in writing this; you may depend upon the above to be authentic, as I have been an Eye Witness of all, and took down the Minutes; I am both sleepy and weary, so must conclude, Yours, &c.

ROUQUIER CANNON."

August 9, 1758.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, September 6.

On Thursday last, at Dawn of Day, his Majesty's Sloop Antigua, saw a French Brigantine Privateer close under the Lee of Guadaloupe, which at first she chased towards the Land, but afterwards decoyed 4 or 5 Miles off Shore, and about half past Eight the Engagement began, and continued till Noon. The Frenchman hung out his Stink-Pots and run his Brig along side the Antigua, but from the incessant Fire she kept up, not a Man durst appear upon the Enemy's Deck to cut them away. The first Broadside the Antigua gave, the Enemy quitted their Tops; and in two Hours time hardly a Man to be seen on their Decks, tho' at first they appeared very full, and the Musquetry were placed three deep; and had it not been for a Relief the Enemy run upon, and beat over, we should have had the Pleasure of seeing the Antigua bring in a fine Brigantine of 12 Four-pounders, and her Complement of Men, supposed to be double that of the Antigua. The Captain, Officers, and Men, belonging to the Antigua, behaved in their usual Way, which is all we need to say of them. She suffered pretty much in her Rigging, and had two Men killed, and four wounded. The Enemy, it is believed, lost many of their Men, and there is great Reason to think the Vessel is rendered intirely useless.

Extract of a Letter from St. Pierre's at Martineco, dated the 2d Instant.

"The Schooner Success, Capt. Samuel Frisby, in which I was coming to Antigua, was taken on the 23d of August in Lat. 24, by two Sugar loaded Ships, bound from this Place to Marseilles, the one of 20, the other of 18 Guns, commanded by Capts. Symmonds and Pheveil. A Schooner from Piscataqua was brought in the Day after we arrived, and a Snow from Lancaster and Cork came in Yesterday. There are about Ten or a Dozen Masters of Vessels here now from Cork, Guinea, New-Haven, &c."

BOSTON, October 12.

Monday last arrived here two Store-ships, which came out of Halifax about 10 Days before, in Company with six others, under Convoy of the Norwich Man of War of 50 Guns; 3 of which, with the Norwich, arrived on Friday last, and Yesterday the others arrived also: The above Ships have on board a Detachment from the Train of Artillery, Ordnance Stores, &c. that were employed in the Reduction of the Fortress of Louisbourg; as also the Officers and Matrosses of Part of two Companies belonging to the Train.----The Norwich has on board a Quantity of Money for the Use of His Majesty's Forces in these Parts.

Wednesday last sailed from this Harbour His Majesty's Ship Scarborough, of 20 Guns, Capt. Stott, bound for South-Carolina.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Thursday Night last arrived here by Water from Albany, his Excellency General AMHERST, who had the chief Command of the Forces at the Reduction of Cape-Breton; and who afterwards came to Boston with a Number of Forces, which he marched over Land to Albany, where he arrived safe with them the 4th Instant, all in Health.---Early on Friday Morning his Excellency's Arrival was publickly welcomed by a Discharge of the Cannon on Copsey Battery, and at Night the whole City was handsomely illuminated, as the Inhabitants were very sensible of his Excellency's Generalship in the Acquisition *of* Cape-Breton *and its Dependencies*, whereby *the Key of the Enemy's only Port is given us*, and the *uninterrupted Possession of the North-American Seas, and the Powers of Trade, are* thereby *again restored to His* Britannick *Majesty's Subjects*. And,

On Saturday Morning his Excellency crossed Long-Island Ferry, with a Design to view the Fertility of that Part of this Province, and afterwards to cross at New-London, on his Way to Boston, thence to proceed to Halifax.---On his going off he was again saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon on Copsey Battery.

On Monday last the *Hunter* Privateer fell down to the Watering-place.

Friday Night last arrived here Capt. Hunt, in a Sloop, in 22 Days from Monto-Christo,---We learn by him, That on the 12th Day of September last, they spoke with the Captains Harrison and Devereux, in two Privateers from New-York, who told him, that a Sloop belonging to this Port, commanded by Captain Burchall, was in the late Hurricane, cast away on the off Side of Santa-Croix, and all the Crew, with the Vessel and Cargoe, lost;------That they were all in good Health on board each Privateer, and all in good Spirits.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, September 11, 1758.

"On the 23d ult. we had a hard Gale of Wind here, which drove on Shore eight Sail of Vessels; of which the six following were lost, viz.

The Brig Frankland Privateer, of Barbados, Capt. Rowan.

Snow Jenny and Sally, Bolton, from North-Carolina, with her Cargoe.

Brig David and Susannah, Bartlett, from Piscataqua.

A Sloop, -------, lately belonged to this Island.

Brig Ross, Elmore, of Bristol, with 40 Casks of Sugar in.

Sloop Aurora, Captain Campbell, belonging here.

His Majesty's Sloop Barbados, Captain Middleton; and the Schooner Betsy, of this Port, got off. Two Hulks lost."

Our last Accounts from the Westward are, that the Majors Grant and Lewis, Captain Hugh M'Kinsie, and Ensign Holler, with about 30 private Men, had been made Prisoners, and carried into Fort Duquesne, where they were all well used; and the Majors and Capt. M'Kinsie, since sent to Canada; Ensign Holler, being wounded, was kept at the Fort: That Ensign John M'Donald was Prisoner with the Indians, for whom the Governor of the Fort offered another Prisoner, and some Money, but was refused: That Parties of Enemy Indians were continually hovering about our Encampment at Loyal Hanning, one of which, about 18 Days ago, attacked the Grass Guard, and killed two of our People, but had not Time to scalp them; and the same Party, it is thought, much about the same Time, carried off five or six of our Horses, and killed as many.----A Party of our Indians had come in, and brought two Scalps with them.---Our Troops are in high Spirits.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Henry, in Berks County, dated the Fourth Instant.

"The First of October the Indians burnt a House on Swetara, killed one Man, and three are missing. Two Boys were found tied to a Tree, and released.----We are alarmed in the Fort almost every Night by a terrible Barking of Dogs; there are certainly some Indians about us; they hollow on the Mountains."

The Snow Morning Star, Capt. Welsh, bound to Cork from this Place, was taken on his Passage, and ransomed.

The Ship Culloden, Capt. Hope, is arrived at Londonderry from this Port.

The following Ships of War, we hear, are to winter at Halifax, viz.

Of the Line. Princess Amelia, Rear Admiral Durell, Capt. Bray, of 80 Guns; Bedford, Fowke, 64; Devonshire, Gordon, 66; Vanguard, Swanton, 70; Captain, Amherst, 64; Prince Frederick, Routh, 64; Pembroke, Simcoe, 64; Princess of Orange, Ferguson, 60; Sutherland, Rous, 60; and Norwich, Capt. Darby, of 50 Guns.

Frigates. Nightingale, Capt. Campbell, of 24 Guns; Squirrel, Wheelock, 22; Kennington, -------, 24; Hind, Bond, 22; and Hunter, Capt. Adams, of 12 Guns.

We have Advice from the West-Indies, that the Spry Privateer, Capt. Spring, of this Port, had taken two Dutch Sloops, loaded with Sugar and Coffee, and ordered them for this Place; but that one of them was obliged to put into Anguilla, where she was condemned; the other we have no certain Account yet what is become of her.

Captain Burrows, from Jamaica, advises, that two French Merchantmen, one of 20, the other of 18 Guns, with four Snows and Brigantines, all homeward bound, were sent in there, by the Edinburgh and Dreadnought Men of War, on the Eighth of August.

The Captains Stewart, Falkner and Marsh, were to sail for this Place with the Fleet about the 16th of September.

There had been no Hurricane at that Island when Captain Burrows sailed, the 28th of August.

The Ship Gatly, Captain Bible, belonging to Antigua, is taken, and carried to Guadaloupe.

Monday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the First Day of January next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Rainbow, Barzillai Folger, from Nantucket.
Sloop Duke of Marlborough, Rob. Elliot from N. London.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from N. York.
Sloop Dolphin, Stephen Kirkland, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Nancy, Alexander Adams, from Madeira.
Sloop Eliz. and Mary, William Gibbons, from Bermuda.
Sloop Charming Molly, Ezekiel Cushing, from Piscataqua.
Sloop Swan, Joshua Titcomb, from Halifax.
Ship Dragon, Francis Hammett, from Boston.
Ship Sally, Robert Ferris, from Antigua.
Ship King George, John Hamilton, from Londonderry.
Brig Franklin, John Burrows, from Jamaica.
Snow Melesent, John Cotton, from Barbados.
Snow Muggy, William Allison, from Boston.
Brig Polly, Samuel House, from Halifax.
Schooner Endeavour, Zeph. Hollwell, from N. Carolina.
Ship City of Derry, Wm. Hamilton, from Londonderry.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Blakeney, James Moore, for Londonderry.
Ship Alexander, Robert Adams, for Barbados.
Sloop Salisbury, John Woolvin, for Boston.

CLEARED.

Ship Hopewell, James Falls, to New-York.
Ship Amazon, Joseph White, to Jamaica.
Snow Musketo, Francis Hickey, to Halifax.
Snow Bristol Merchant, William Maxwell, to St. Kitts.
Schooner Friendship, Nathaniel Winslow, to Boston.
Schooner Leopard, William Price, to New-York.
Schooner Portsmouth, Clothier Pierce, to Rhode-Island.
Sloop Phœnix, Benjamin Homer, to Boston.
Sloop Nancy, John Hutton, to Jamaica.
Sloop Diamond, Fortunatus Sheerman, to R. Island.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.
Sloop Frances, John Dickinson, to Jamaica.
Brig John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, to Barbados.

Just published, and sold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1759. Containing, besides the usual Calculations, a plain and easy *Process* for making HARD-SOAP, in which certain unerring Rules are laid down for the Workman to know the Strength of his *Lees*.----How to make *Ashes* from green Vegetables far superior to Wood-ashes; very advantageous to Soap-makers, who will find one Bushel of Ashes, thus prepared, worth four Bushels of common Wood-ashes, the Dust of the Vegetables being thereby almost formed into Pot-ash.----Some very useful and approved Prescriptions in *Farriery*; particularly, how to cure a Horse when foundered; of the Pole-Evil, when broke, or not broke; and of the Botts.----How to destroy Moths, Bugs and Fleas, at a very trifling Expence, and without any Inconveniency.----The Advantages of Fortitude.---True Happiness, where to be found.----Man's Dependance on his Creator.----Of Reputation.----The Pride of Science, and Self-sufficiency exposed.----The Absurdity of Parsimony and Extravagance.----How to recover and preserve Health.----A very necessary and interesting Description of Love.----Rules for taking a Wife; well worth the Attention of all that would secure Happiness in a married State.----Of Contentment.----Rules for taking a Husband; calculated to promote the Happiness of the Fair Sex.---Of Friendship, shewing the Expediency of Reconciliation with Enemies, and the Danger of despising, even the meanest.----A safe and sure Remedy for Convulsions, that so frequently prove fatal to Children in breeding their Teeth.----Of Ridicule.----Of solid Glory, or the Way to become truly great and estimable.----An essential Point in Generalship, explained and recommended by one of the greatest Warriors of Antiquity; highly deserving the Perusal of all who are designed for the Profession of Arms.----And a Letter of the celebrated *Cicero* to his Son *Marcus*, replete with noble and just Sentiments, against Intemperance, Drunkenness, and every kind of Debauchery; which, it is hoped, may be of some Use in reclaiming those who are not sunk beyond Recovery in Luxury and Vice.----With wise Sayings, pleasant Turns, &c. &c. &c

JUST imported in the Snow Melesent, John Cotton, Commander, from Barbados, and to be sold by KEARNY and GILBERT, three likely young NEGROE MEN about 20 Years of Age, fit for any Kind of Business.

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

INTENDING for England early in the Spring, desires such as are indebted to him to pay. The remaining Goods on hand he will sell at prime Cost for Cash. Tbc.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwelling house of Samuel Love, in West-Caln, Chester County, on the 7th Day of November next, a certain Tract of Land, containing 243 Acres, well watered and timbered, the Title indisputable, with the usual Allowance of 6 per Cent. There is a good Logbouse, with two Fire-places, and a good Log Barn, lately built, a good store, and out houses; about 100 Acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of meadow ground, and much more may be made, and a large young bearing orchard. Also horses and cows, mares and colts, beef cattle, sheep and swine, with a cart and geers, plow and plow irons, houshold goods, and other things, too tedious here to mention; where due attendance, and long credit, will be given by

SAMUEL LOVE.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase the premises before the day of sale may know the terms, by applying to said Love.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Philadelphia, on the 14th Instant at Night, an Apprentice, named John Lap, about five Feet eight Inches high, a Dutchman, speaks broken English, about 20 Years of Age, stoops forward in his walking, wore his own Hair, which is light coloured: Had on when he went away, a dark brown Cloth Coat, Fustian Jacket and Breeches, white Thread Stockings, a new Pair of turned Pumps, large carved Silver Buckles, white Shirt, and a Castor Hat. He went away in Company with one Joseph Heritage, who is also a Runaway. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by BENJAMIN KENDALL.

To be LETT,

THE House and Lot, Garden, Coach-house and Stables, in Chesnut street, above the State-House, where Mr. James Coultas now dwells, very suitable and convenient for a Gentleman; for Terms Enquire of Mr. John Ross, in Second street, Philadelphia. Tbc. 6 W.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

*** CHOICE TENERIFFE WINES to be sold by JOHN RELFE, at his Store, in Second-street.

For DUBLIN,

The Brigantine
WOLFE,
ALLAN M'KINLEY
Master;

Has great Part of her Cargo engaged, is now ready to take in Goods, and will sail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Passage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Master.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP
PRINCE GEORGE,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER
Commander;

A good new Ship, well fitted with Carriage Guns and Small-arms, has great Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander.

To be LETT,

A Plantation in the Northern Liberties, near Isaac Norris, Esquire's, containing 200 Acres, with a good House, Barn and Stable, two Orchards, and near 20 Acres of good Meadow, but three Miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of Jacob Shoemaker, junior, next Door to the Sign of the White Horse, in Market-street; where may be had most Sorts of Drugs and Medicines, with Oil and Colours for Painting. ♁ 5s. Tbc.

STrayed away from Edward Croston, on Germantown Road, opposite to Mr. Norris's, a bay Mare, about 13 Hands high, well set, has a crooked Snip, shod all round, has a small Spot upon her Back, and under that can be seen a broken Rib. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ EDWARD CROSTON.

Lewistown, October 7, 1758.

THE Subscriber intends, at his House in Lewistown, during two Months of the ensuing Winter, to commence the First of January, 1759, to teach Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Guaging, Dialling, Gunnery, Fortification, and Algebra. Young Gentlemen may be genteelly boarded at the House of Mrs. Comfort Jenkins, and at several Houses in said Town. Tbc. 4 M. ⊕ MARK SMITH.

TO be sold by publick Vendue on the 26th of October instant, on the Premises, a Plantation in the Township of North-Wales, containing about 132 Acres of good Land, late the Estate of David Lawrence, deceased, with a large Stone House, Outhouses, Barn and Stone Milkhouse thereon; a large Orchard, good Meadowing, &c. It is situated in the Fork of two very publick Roads, very convenient for a Tavern, Storekeeping, or for a Tanner, or any other Tradesman, distant about 18 Miles from Philadelphia. Attendance will be given by JANE LAWRENCE, and DANIEL WILLIAMS, Execut.

CAME to the Plantation of Edward Green, in Thornbury Township, on the 28th of August last, a white Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, has neither Brand nor Bar-mark. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges and take him away. †

MADE his Escape out of the Goal of the County of Salem, on Wednesday Night, the 4th of October instant, a certain John Kearns, a Deserter from his Majesty's Service, about five Feet four or five Inches high, near 25 Years of Age: Had on a dark coloured Thickset Coat and Breeches, old red Jacket, and an old Beaver Hat; has a Scar near his right Eye. Whoever takes up and secures said Kearns, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ JOHN BUDD, Sheriff.

TO be sold by Way of publick Vendue, on the 2d of November next, a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the Township of Kennet, in Chester County, containing 150 Acres, lying on both Sides the great Road leading from Doe Run to Wilmington, with a good Dwelling house, Barn, and upwards of 150 good bearing Apple Trees thereon, near one Half the said Tract uncultivated, with good Conveniency for making about 15 Acres of Meadow, which may be watered. The Title is indisputable. The Terms of Sale will be known on the Premises, on said Day, it being late the Property of James House, late of the said Township, deceased and now to be sold by his Executors, viz. John Chadds, and John Baldwin, and Mary his Wife, by virtue of his last Will and Testament. The Vendue to begin at Ten a Clock on the said Day, where Attendance will be given by the Executors abovementioned. ⊕

New Castle, October 12. 1758.

WHEREAS sundry Tracts of Land, in the County of Kent, on Delaware, to wit, A Tract of Land which did formerly belong to William Harraway; a Tract called Golden Grove, containing 209 Acres; a Tract called Newberry, containing 400 Acres; and also a Tract of 100 Acres, are advertised in this Gazette to be sold at the Town of Dover, on the 17th of November next, they having been taken in Execution as the Property of a certain Patrick Martin, and Mary his Wife, by Cæsar Rodney, Esq; Sheriff: Publick Notice is hereby given, in order to prevent any innocent Person purchasing the said Lands, or any of them, that the Subscriber claims Title to the said Lands, under the last Will of Robert French, deceased, the first Purchaser thereof.

DAVID FINNEY.

Imported in the Ship Betty Sally, Captain Snead, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN GIBSON,

At his Store, on Hamilton's Wharff,

BEST Green Tea, in Canisters, Broadcloths, Forest Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Kersies, Halfthicks, Plains, 6 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. and 10 qr. Blankets, 6 qr. 8 qr. and 9 qr. Rugs, Flannels, copper fish kettles, best sprig Linen, ticklinburgs, 7-eights and yard wide garlix, brown buckrams, white ditto, single silesias, pistol lawns, German whited long lawn, Holland ditto, curdled Russia, white hessians, yard wide and 9 eights Russia sheeting, 9-qr. and 10. qr. bedticks, clouting diaper, coloured Scots handkerchiefs, printed calicoes, cotton ditto, full chints, linen ditto, Dutch pin-work, silesia clear lawns, yard wide tanjebs, 6 qr. wide cossaes, 3 qr. 7 eights, 4 qr. yard and 3 eights, and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, white jeans, cambricks, lungee romals, bandanoes bordered and plain, Persian black taffeties, China ditto, sky coloured ditto, demy chints, bastaes, cotton romals, castor and best beaver hats, mens welted white lamb glovers, Holland ditto, womens whited ditto and mitts, silk ditto, cotton and silk laces, gartering, coloured thread, pins, Whitechapel needles, death head scarff buttons, silk and hair twist ditto, mohair ditto, shirt ditto, whalebone jockey whips, ferrets, dandrif and horn combs, narrow and broad pretties, Holland tapes, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and mace, currinderries, cloth, light and crow coloured baladine silk, fans, bombazeen, black peeling and satin, cloth and white tammies, durants, cloth and blue shaloons, side cambiets, cloth blue, green and black calimancoes, double damasks, corded poplins, black velvet, grazets, mens, womens and boys worsted and thread hose, thread and cotton ditto, green velvet shapes, scarlet ditto, blue and scarlet cloth, GB wool cards, nests of trunks, pepper, paper, 8 to 12 inch stock locks, gimblets, teakettles, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, best steel, goose, pidgeon and swan shot, gunpowder, Irish linens, &c. &c. Tbc.

Carlisle, October 9. 1758.

TAKEN up at Connecocheague, by William Smith, Esq; and committed to this Goal, on Suspicion of being a Runaway Servant, a certain native Irishman, who calls himself Thomas Butler, near 25 Years of Age, about five Feet eight Inches high, a well set Fellow, with short black Hair, and fresh Complexion, by Trade a Stonelayer, says he landed at Arrabina in Virginia, from on board a Privateer, and came to Fort Loudon in order to list. His Master, if he has any, is hereby desired to come and release him, or in six Weeks after the Date hereof he will be sold for his Fees.

⊕ JAMES PARKER, Goal keeper.

Just imported by the Captains Snead, Robinson, and Williams, from London, and Liverpool, and to be sold by

PURVIANCE & CALDWELL,

At their Store in Water-street, right opposite to Mr. William West's,

SCarlet, blue, brown, drab and snuff coloured broadcloths, plains and kerseys, 7-8ths and 6-qr. wd. naps and frizes, 7-8ths and 6-qr. wd. bearskins, Indian blanketing, rose blankets, spotted rugs, red and white flannels, embossed ditto, embossed serges, blue, red and green halfthicks, variety of shaloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, flowered russels, double damasks, camolattees, single and double cambiets, cross barred ditto, variety of coarse and fine worsted hose, mens and womens coarse yarn stockings, fine striped cotton caps, Kilmarnock and worsted ditto, scarlet, crimson and green hair shagg, womens scarlet, purple, black and cloth coloured cloaks, black velvet, sattin, writing-paper, needles, pins, silk ferrits, persians, black and striped taffeties, silk handkerchiefs, silk and cotton ditto, Cumberland ditto, India chints patterns, variety of ribbons, silk stock ribbon, laces, garters, ivory combs, sewing silks, dish buttons, Philadelphia pattern ditto, best scarf buttons, best basket work'd ditto, silk and hair twist, silver watches, felt and castor hats, an assortment of pewter, London steel, gunpowder, bar lead and shot, linen and cotton checks, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; with a variety of other merchandize.

N. B. Bar iron, cannon balls and sawmill saws to be sold by said Purviance and Caldwell. Tbc.

On the 6th of November next will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, *the Sale to begin at 6 o'Clock in the Evening,*

SUNDRY Lots of Ground, situated in the City of Philadelphia, and belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, viz.

One Water Lot, in Breadth 110 Feet, or thereabouts, exclusive of its proportionable Contribution for a publick Alley, situated between Market and Mulberry Streets, bounded to the Northward by a House and Ground of Oswald Peel, now in the Tenure of Thomas Riche, Eastward by the River Delaware, to the common Extent of Water Lots, Southward by said publick Alley, dividing it from a House and Lot of William Griffitts, now in the Tenure of Thomas Clifford, and Westward with Water-street. Which said Lot of Ground is very commodiously situated, can be improved to the best Advantage for Trade, and for the greater Ease of Purchasers, will be divided and sold in two equal Parts.

Also will be sold the same Evening, if Time and other Circumstances permit, the Bank Ground appertaining to said Water Lot, lying to the Westward of it, bounded to the Northward with Ground of Joseph Moore, Eastward with Water-street, Southward with another publick Alley, answering that to the Southward of the Water Lot, and which also divides it from a House and Lot of William Griffitts, Westward with Front street, containing the same Number of Feet with the Water Lot, and will be divided into 5 equal Parts of 22 Feet each, or thereabouts, to be put up separately. Both Bank and Water Lots are subject to the Proprietaries Thirds, the Arrears of which to be paid and cleared off, by the present Owners, to the Day of Sale.

Also to be sold, on the 8th Day of November, in like Manner, and at the same Place and Hour, A Lot of Ground, on the North Side of Mulberry Street, between Second and Third Streets, in Breadth 54 Feet, and in Depth 50 Feet, more or less, bounded to the Northward with a back Lot, Eastward with a House and Lot now or late of Samuel Hall, Southward with Mulberry Street, and Westward with a House and Lot of Thomas Griffin's. On which described Lot are two Tenements, of about 15 Feet wide each, one whereof is now in the Tenure of Hannah Lithgows, the Remainder vacant, and the Whole subject to a Ground-rent of Four Pounds Ten Shillings Currency per Annum.

Also (at the House of John Stillwaggon, near the Premises, on the 10th of November, at 4 o'Clock in the Evening) will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, A Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of this City, between Vine and Callow-hill Streets, 102 Feet in Breadth, and extending from Front to Second Street, on the South 550 Feet, North 557 Feet in length, bounded to the Southward with a Lot of Jeremiah Elfrith, and Northward with the Proprietaries Ground, to be laid out and sold in ten 20 Feet Lots, 5 on Front and 5 on Second Street, all which it is expected will have the Convenience of a Cart-way, called Cable Lane, running through the Tail of them from Vine to Callow-hill Streets. One Half of the purchase Money being paid down, 6 Months Credit will be given for the Remainder, the Purchaser paying Interest, and giving Security, if required.

There are also to be sold, Sundry Lots of Ground, in Mulberry street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets; likewise about 300 Acres of rich Swamp or Cripple, situate on or near the Mouth of Hollander's Creek and the River Delaware, adjoining the Land of Joseph Lownes, Bartholomew Penrose, deceased, and others.

A Draught of which Swamp, as well as Plans of all the Lots, may be seen, before the Time of Sale, at the London Coffee-House, or at the House of the Subscriber, where the Title, and his Power to sell, will be shown to those who are disposed to purchase, by ¶ FRANCIS RAWLE.

To be SOLD,

A Likely strong Negroe Man, about 26 Years of Age, fit for a Baker, or Country Business. Enquire of FREDERICK BAKER, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ⊕

Bucks County, October 15. 1758.

WENT away from the House of James Cummins (Innkeeper) an English Man, named John Williams, about five Feet five Inches high: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured Coat, a white Flannel Jacket, and black Buckskin Breeches; he is very much Pock-marked, has short black Hair, is about 26 Years of Age. Stole away, one large red great Coat, two Shirts, and three Pair of Stockings, and one Flute. Whoever takes up said Runaway and Goods, and secures him in Newtown or Philadelphia Goal, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me, JAMES CUMMINS, Innkeeper.

⊕

N. B. It is supposed he has gone towards Maryland, and travels by a Discharge from Colonel Gage's Regiment.

September 11. 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Frederick Town, Maryland, two Convict Servant Men, the one named Anthony Densley, West of England born, and talks much in that Dialect, he is a tall stout Fellow, about 40 Years of Age, has a black Beard, pretty much addicted to drinking and swearing: had on when he went away, an old blue Coat a Worsted pattern Jacket, very ragged, a coarse Shirt and Trowsers, a new Pair of Shoes, and a very old Hat. The other is a West of England Man named William Hamblin, a tall slim Fellow, about 25 Years of Age: had on when he went away, a blue Jacket, Canvas Trowsers, and an old Hat, and old Shoes, 'tis probable they may both change their Cloathes and Names. Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them, so as their Master may have them again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by JOHN COOPER, or THOMAS LOVERING.

WILLIAM FLEMMING, Shop-keeper,

In Front-street, betwixt Chestnut and Walnut-streets,

INtending for Scotland next November, desires such Persons as are indebted to him to make speedy Payment; and any Persons that have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be adjusted. ¶

N. B. The said Flemming gives the highest Price for Flaxseed.

Philadelphia, September 21. 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia, on Sunday, the 6th Day of August last, a Convict Servant Woman, named Elizabeth, she is a Welch Woman, and goes by several Surnames: Had on and with her when she went away, a black Gown, and a quilted red Petticoat, a short Calicoe Gown, and a cross-bar Linen Petticoat, a check Apron, and an old white Ditto, several Sorts of round Ear'd Caps, a Pair of Stays, a Pair of Mens Shoes, and one Pair of Womens Shoes or Pumps; she is a tall, lusty, likely Woman, of a fair Complexion, and fair short Hair, may probably pass for a Soldier's Wife, to disguise herself, may be apt to dress herself in Man's Apparel. Whoever secures the said Convict, so as her Master may have her again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM WINDSOR. ¶

RUN away from *JOHN POTTS*, on Saturday, the Tenth of June last, A Negroe Man, named *Hercules*, a likely well set Fellow, appears to be about 27 Years of Age; it is not known what Clothes he had on: The under Lid of one of his Eyes is very remarkable, shewing Part of the Inside: He speaks very good English and Dutch. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to his said Master, at Pottsgrove, or to James Hockley, at Mount-Joy Forge, or secures him in any Jail or Workhouse, within this Province, shall have *THIRTY SHILLINGS* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Thctf. JOHN POTTS.

WHereas the Partnership lately subsisting between Hussey and Fitzgerald, of this City, Taylors, is expired, this is therefore to inform the Publick, that William Fitzgerald still resides in the same House, next Door to Abraham Taylor, Esq; in Front-street, and continues to carry on the Taylors Business, and requests the Favour of the former Employers to continue their Kindness to him, which they may depend shall be performed with the utmost Fidelity and Dispatch, by their most obedient Servant, ⊙ 3 Mo. WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Kent County, Maryland, May 29. 1758.

THE Subscriber desires all Persons indebted to Foster Cunliffe and Sons, Esquires, for Dealings at their Store on Chester River, to come and settle their Accounts, and make speedy Payment, as no longer Indulgence can or will be given to any one who neglects this publick Notice: And those who have any just Demands against the said Store, are desired to bring in their Accounts that they may be adjusted by JOHN ECCLESTON, Factor for Foster Cunliffe and Sons, Esquires.

N. B. There is to be sold very cheap by the said John Eccleston, for ready Money, Tobacco, or short Credit, a Quantity of European Goods, and Household Furniture. ⊕ Tbc. 3 M.

Imported in the last Vessels from England, and to be sold by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his Store in Water-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, next House but one to the Tun-Tavern, exceeding cheap for Cash, or short Credit,

WHITE, red, blue and cloth coloured shaloons, tammies and durants, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linens, ozenbrigs, 7 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, calicoes, printed cottons, lungee silk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, and Scots handkerchiefs, cambricks, long lawns, clear lawn, spotted and minionet lawn, silk caps, silk laces, ferrit ditto, mens cotton, linen and worsted hose, womens white worsted ditto, childrens and youths ditto, felt hats, scarlet and lettered gartering, worsted quality binding, nuns pretties, best bandine sewing silk, best mohair and horse hair buttons, scarlet and cloth coloured mohair, Scots thread, coloured thread, playing cards, inkpowder, pins, Whitechapel square point and common needles, snuffboxes, tobacco boxes, a large assortment of cutlery, shot, bar lead, men and womens horsewhips, shoe and knee buckles, cinnamon and nutmegs, and many other articles. ⊕

CAme to the Plantation of Joseph Miller, of Lancaster County, Colleraine Township, about the 29th of June last, A dark bay Horse, about 7 Years old, branded S on the near Shoulder. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. ¶

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,

The SHIP
MARSHAL *KEITH*,
ANDREW GIBSON
Commander;

A fine new Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Passage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or to the said Commander on board, at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

October 26, 1758. NUMB. 1557.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Uſe of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
25	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1000
900	of	8	are	7200
1189	Prizes.		Firſt drawn,	50
3811	Blanks.		Laſt drawn,	51
	The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,			25
	The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,			25
	The Ticket drawn next before the firſt 500,			12
	The Ticket drawn next after the firſt 500,			12
5000	Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,			20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is alſo an Advantage, and the Deduction is ſmaller than uſual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the Firſt Day of February next, or ſooner, if ſooner full. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made.

Prize-money not demanded in ſix Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Inſtitution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets are now ſelling by the ſaid Managers, at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

Mr. HALL, *Philadelphia, October* 20, 1758.

IN order to vindicate myſelf, Officers and Crew, againſt the moſt unjuſt Charge of Piracy, &c. contained in the Letter from the Preſident of *Jamaica*, mentioned in Governor DENNY's Teſtimonial and Certificate, herewith ſent you, I deſire the Favour of you to inſert in your next Paper a Copy of that Teſtimonial.

I likewiſe take this Method to inform the Public, that altho' the Sloop *Charming-Polly*, carried by us and Captain *Tedder* into *Charles-Town*, was diſcharged by the Court of Admiralty there, it was not upon a Hearing of the Merits, but merely a Doubt which the Judge was pleaſed to entertain of his not having legal Cognizance of the Cauſe; and we preſume every impartial Perſon will think, that as the ſaid Sloop, tho' going under the Sanction of Preſident *Moore*'s Commiſſion, as a Flag of Truce to *Port-au-Prince*, was laden with Merchandize, and a much greater Quantity of Proviſions than the Voyage required, ſhe muſt, in a Court of Admiralty, that would have entered into the Merits of the Cauſe, have been condemned; or at leaſt that we were well juſtified, in taking her into an *Engliſh* Port, to get the Matter legally enquired into. I am,

Yours, &c.

GEORGE STEPHENSON,
Commander of the Privateer Stanwix, *of* Philadelphia.

By the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware, *to all whom it may concern, Greeting:*

I DO hereby certify, that I having received a Letter from HENRY MOORE, Eſq; Preſident of His Majeſty's Council at *Jamaica*, dated the 26th of *January* laſt, addreſſed to me, and complaining againſt Captain *George Stephenſon*, Commander of the Privateer Sloop *Stanwix*, of this Port, and Captain *Miles Tedder*, Commander of the Privateer Schooner *Lyttleton*, of *South-Carolina*, for their having illegally and piratically ſurprized and taken, on the Firſt Day of *January* laſt, in the *Bite of Leoganne*, a Sloop called the *Charming Sally*, *John M'Intoſh* Maſter, then bound on a Voyage from *Jamaica* as a Flag of Truce with *French* Priſoners to *Port-au-Prince*, in *Hiſpaniola*, I did, on the Arrival of the ſaid Sloop *Stanwix*, in this Port, about ten Days ago, cauſe the ſaid Captain *George Stephenſon*, and three of his Officers, to be apprehended, and kept in Confinement, until they ſhould anſwer the ſaid Complaint againſt them; and having fully enquired into, heard and examined the Allegations, Papers and Proofs, produced to me by the ſaid Captain *Stephenſon* in his Juſtification and Defence againſt the ſaid Charge and Complaint; I am fully ſatisfied that the ſame is ill founded, and that there does not appear to me any Reaſon for ſuch a Charge againſt the ſaid Captain *Stephenſon*; and I have therefore, with the Advice of my Council, ſet him and his Officers at Liberty; and at the Inſtance and humble Requeſt of the ſaid Captain *Stephenſon*, I do give him this my Teſtimonial and Certificate of the Premiſes, under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at *Philadelphia*, the Firſt Day of *October*, *Anno Domini* 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.

On Thurſday laſt Captain Campbell arrived here from Port-Ruſh, in Ireland, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.

A FLEET, compoſed of about 40 Ships of War, of which 33 bear the Ruſſian Flag, and the reſt that of Sweden, appeared Yeſterday off the Iſle of Amagh. 'Tis ſaid they have about 14,000 Troops on board; but we know not yet in what Place they are to diſembark.

Dreſden, July 19. We have often thought that our Affairs could never be in a more deplorable Condition; we are now certain, that they never were in ſo bad a State as at preſent. Some of our Burghers had entered into a Plot to betray this Place to the Auſtrians, and to ſet Fire to the Pruſſian Magazines. Numbers of People have been taken up, and it is probable will ſuffer for this raſh Affair.

July 22. A Body of Pruſſian Troops, detached from the Army of Prince Henry, having found Means to penetrate into Bohemia by Joachimſthall and Schlachenwerdt, has raiſed great Contributions there, as well in Money as Proviſion and Forage. At the Approach of theſe Troops, an Auſtrian Detachment which was poſted in the laſt-mentioned Place, retired to Carlſbad.

Hanover, July 23. We are now nearly in the ſame Situation that we were in about a Year ago, except that our Army was then at home, and now it is upon the Lower Rhine. All the Steps that are taken indicate the certain Approach of the French, and that the Time of their coming is not far off. Couriers arrive every Moment, and this Morning, immediately after the Arrival of one, Orders were given to the two new Battalions to provide themſelves for three or four Days, and to march between Ten and Eleven o' Clock; but when they were upon the Point of ſetting out, another Expreſs arrived, which made us ſomewhat eaſy, and the Danger not being ſo great as was before apprehended, theſe two Battalions were ſent back to their Quarters.

Paris, July 24. As the Engliſh are expected again upon our Coaſt, proper Precautions are taken to render their Deſigns abortive. In the Country of Aunis particularly, great Numbers are in Arms. The Nobleſſe of Poitou are aſſembled at Fontenay-le-Comte, and form a Body of 700 Men, excluſive of their Domeſticks. The Nobleſſe of Saintong and Aunis are likewiſe aſſembled. A Ditch is dug round Rochefort, by Means of which the Town may be laid under Water on the Side of the River. The Entrenchments at Fouras and Vergiron are finiſhed; and the Iſlands of Rhe and Oleron have got Proviſions for ſix Months.

At Havre, each Inhabitant has a large Caſk of Water at his Door; the Wood, Pitch, and other combuſtible Matters are removed from the Magazines; and to hinder the Enemy from entering the Harbour ſeven Tenders are arming, each of which is to carry a 16 Pounder; and four large Hulks are hauled up to the Entry of the Harbour, there to be ſunk in caſe of Need.

Hague, July 24. Major-General York hath been invited to a conference with the Deputies of the States-General, that remonſtrances may be made to him againſt the enormous depredations of the Engliſh, and particularly againſt the capture of a Dutch veſſel, taken off the Iſland of Goree by an Engliſh privateer. The reſolution of the States of Holland, concerning an augmentation of the navy of the republick to protect the trade and navigation of its ſubjects, was carried laſt Monday to the States-General for their approbation. The province of Friſeland readily conformed to the opinion of the province of Holland in this matter. The Deputies of the province of Zealand and Guelders ſaid, that they would ſoon explain themſelves. Thoſe of the provinces of Groninguen, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, took it *ad referendum*.

Mean while the depredations of the Engliſh ſtill continue; which continues and increaſes our grievances, particularly in the Weſt-Indies. The government of St. Euſtatia hath ſent three Deputies to Amſterdam, to complain that Dutch veſſels are ſeized by Engliſh privateers, under pretence that by trading to the French iſlands they are naturalized French. He aſks directions from the Weſt-India Company for his conduct, whether he ought to repel force by force. We expect here a formal deputation from this Company to lay theſe complaints before the States-General. A grievous out-cry is raiſed here on this occaſion. It is publickly ſaid we could not ſuffer more by an open war with the Engliſh. Even moſt of the members of the government are of opinion that we muſt take vigorous meaſures towards the Engliſh, who ought to be reſtrained by ſeveral conſiderations from reducing the ſtate to the alternative of either waging war in its own defence, or of being moſt cruelly and contemptuouſly oppreſſed in a time of profound peace.

Auguſt 2. The following is the account which the French have publiſhed of their engagement with the Heſſians.

"Monſ. the Duke de Broglio, commanding a corps which formed the van-guard of the army of the Prince de Soubiſe, having learnt at Caſſel, that the Heſſian troops under the Prince of Iſenbourg were retiring towards Munden, he marched on the 23d of July to the village of Sunderhauſen, and reaching the top of the hill, perceived the enemies drawn up in order of battle, their right covered by a great rock in the Fulde, and their left by a wood, which had a communication with the rock. This poſt was ſo extremely advantageous, that the Duke de Broglio found the affair required the beſt diſpoſitions poſſible. He had left at Caſſel and Sunderhauſen, for the ſecurity of the deſiles, in caſe of an unfortunate event, to the amount of 2500 men, which reduced our Corps of the army to nearly an equal force with our enemies, whom we computed at 7000 effective men, including a regiment of calvary of 600, and one of dragoons of 800.

"M. de Broglio put his infantry in the firſt line; his cavalry and dragoons compoſed the ſecond line; and he placed the ten pieces of cannon of the brigade of artillery before his right, to annoy the Heſſian cavalry, which extended to the wood. This cavalry advanced in order to attack our infantry; but the Duke de Broglio inſtantaneouſly doubled a part of our infantry, and brought forward (by the openings which that motion formed) a party of his cavalry, which charged that of the Heſſians; but they were repulſed; and we began to fear that this circumſtance would have diſordered our infantry, when at the moment that the enemies cavalry were going to fall upon the Royal Bavarian regiment, that regiment made a diſcharge ſo very a-propos, as to make great havock amongſt them, inſomuch that they did not appear again throughout the action.

"During this time, M. de Waldener, field marſhal, with M. de Dieſbach, the Swiſs brigade, and the three companies of grenadiers of Royal Deux Ponts, attacked the wood with great vigour, and found there a pretty obſtinate reſiſtance. The infantry of the enemy's right briſkly engaged our left; the fire was hot on both ſides; and the enemies fell back ſome hundred yards; but they ſoon returned by favour of the rock, which partly covered them. This advantage was ſo great, that our left was obliged to give way; and as the enemies were endeavouring to gain our backs in winding round by our left, the duke de Broglio cauſed the dragoons of Apchon to advance, with ſome cavalry, behind them. The briſkneſs of the Fire continued, and we ſuffered greatly; when at length the duke de Broglio ſent the royal Bavarian regiment, the royal Deux-Ponts, and thoſe of Rohan and Beauvoiſis to the rock, where they were ordered to make their attack with their bayonets fixed. This deſperate manœuvre ſucceeded, and the enemies were put to flight. We followed them to a great ditch. They threw themſelves into a wood on the borders of the Fulde, and ſome got to the edge of a ſteep rock, from whence upwards of 300 plunged into the river, where moſt of them periſhed. It was now ſeven in the evening, very bad weather, a woody country, and the troops had made a march of ſeven leagues. All theſe reaſons determined M. de Broglio to remain on the field of battle; but he ſent the baron de Travers, with 700 volunteers, in purſuit of the enemies. We have hitherto made above 200 Priſoners, and 50 officers, amongſt whom are the count de Canitz, who commanded under M. d'Iſenbourg, the firſt aid de camp of that prince, and ſeveral lieutenant-colonels and majors. We took upon the field of battle ſeven pieces of cannon, and eight in Munden, where the enemies had abandoned them, ſo that they have only one 16 pounder left. The day after the action the enemies ſeemed to be totally diſperſed, moſt of them having thrown down their arms, and taken ſhelter in the woods. The enemies muſt have ſuffered much. We had 785 men killed, and 1392 wounded. The duke de Broglio had a horſe ſhot under him, as well as M. de la Roſiere, one of his aids de camp, and M. de Mazange, his equery, who is wounded in the cheek with a piſtol-ſhot. The prince of Naſſau is dangerouſly wounded; the field-marſhal marquis de Puyſegur, wounded in the head; the marquis de Broglio, nephew to our general, ſhot in the thigh; and the count de Roſen has ſeveral wounds. M. de St. Martin, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Rohan, and M. de Rouſſette, major of that of Beauvoiſis, are killed."

Stockholm, July 23. The 28th inſtant Count Panin, the Ruſſian Envoy Extraordinary, delivered to our miniſtry his Sovereign's ratification of the convention concluded the 26th of April laſt between the two crowns, for jointly fitting out a fleet, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould ſend a ſquadron into the Baltic.

The treaty of friendſhip and alliance between her Imperial Czariſh Majeſty and the crown of Sweden being on the point of expiring, it was renewed a few days ago for twelve years, and on the ſame terms.

We have the proſpect of a moſt plentiful harveſt, and the prices of grain are already fallen by one fourth.

Berlin, July 29. By a courier who paſſed thro' this city the 24th, going with orders from the King to General Count Dohna, we are informed that his Majeſty's army was ſtill encamped at Opatowitz, a very advantageous poſt, ſituated two miles above Koniggratz; but it was not likely to ſtay there long, as proviſions began to grow ſcarce, the Auſtrians having had the precaution to make ſure of moſt of the places whence ſubſiſtance could be eaſily got.

The Ruſſians having entered the New Marche with a conſiderable body of troops, attacked again the town of Drieſen, and carried it by ſtorm. They have left in it a garriſon of 5000 men.

On the other hand we hear, that the Swedes, after making themſelves maſters of the fortreſſes of Demmin and Anclam, have penetrated into the Uckeran Marche, where they exact contributions much exceeding the faculties of the inhabitants.

Dreſden, July 24. The body of Auſtrian troops under the command of count Serbelloni, after having encamped many days between Saatz and Laun, has taken poſt at Schreckenſtein, on the road from Troplitz to Auſſig; and as it is uncertain whether this general intends to advance into Saxony, count Schmettau, the Pruſſian commandant here, takes all imaginable Precautions to guard againſt a ſurprize.

Within

Within theſe two days the garriſon has been reinforced by a battalion from Torgau. The guards and piquets are doubled, and an additional number of cannon planted on the ramparts and batteries. The gate of the port is kept ſhut, and all the boats that were on the Elbe brought on this ſide of the new town near the bridge. Count Schmettau has alſo diſtributed printed directions concerning the manner in which the burghers are to act in caſe of an alarm during the night, and at the ſame time has given the magiſtrates orders to keep all the pumps of the city in readineſs to be made uſe of, that, in caſe the Auſtrians ſhould ſet fire to the ſuburbs of the city, it might be immediately extinguiſhed, for which purpoſe a certain number of ſoldiers are placed in every quarter of the ſuburbs to aſſiſt the citizens.

Lipſtadt, July 29. The following are ſome particulars of the action between the Heſſians and the van guard of Soubiſe's army.

The prince of Iſenbourg paſſed the Fulda the 21ſt inſtant, within a league of Caſſel, and after breaking down the bridge on which he croſſed over, he took poſt near the village of Sanderſhauſen, in order to obſerve from thence the motions of the French. The corps under Fiſcher, being part of their van guard, arrived the 22d on the hills near Caſſel, and the next morning two battalions of French entered the city. Towards noon a corps of about 6000 foot traverſed it haſtily; and 4000 horſe having forded the river Fulda, began ſoon after to ſkirmiſh with the Heſſian hunters, and followed them as far as the hills of Sanderſhauſen. The prince of Iſenbourg, who was poſted there with between 6 and 7000 men, ordered the hunters to be ſupported; and the engagement having begun towards three o' clock, the fire was extremely briſk on both ſides, and laſted till ſun-ſet; then the Heſſians finding themſelves on the point of being ſurrounded by the French cavalry, reſolved upon a retreat towards Langverhagen, which they executed in very good order. But, after this action, too weak to make head a-new againſt their enemy's ſuperior forces, they marched to Hamelen, from whence 'tis thought they will go and join the army under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

Hague, Auguſt 2. The Republick has juſt received a freſh teſtimony of the Moſt Chriſtian King's friendſhip, as appears by the following memorial delivered by the Count d'Affry to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

"On the reiterated inſtances which M. de Berkenrode had orders to make, and on thoſe which the Counſellor-Penſionary has ſeveral times made, and particularly of late, that the king my maſter would be pleaſed to grant a bounty on the importation of Herrings of the Dutch fiſhery into his kingdom; his Majeſty authorizes me to declare to your High Mightineſſes, that he is diſpoſed to grant their ſubjects a bounty on this importation, which ſhall be forthwith ſettled in Paris according to the inſtruction your High Mightineſſes may pleaſe to ſend on this head to your ambaſſador M. de Berkenrode. The King my maſter has reſolved to grant this advantage to the Republic, thro' his ſentiments of friendſhip for her, and from his full perſuaſion that the Republic will not deviate from the ſyſtem of equity and neutrality which ſhe has adopted with reſpect to the preſent war."

[The writer of the Amſterdam Gazette tacks the following reflections to this memorial.]

The advantage in queſtion is (as we ſee) one of the precious fruits of the wiſe conduct of our government in the preſent ſituation of affairs. 'Tis a pledge of the continuance of the happy harmony that reigns between France and the Republic, an evident proof of their High Mightineſſes attention to ſeize all opportunities of promoting the trade of their ſubjects, and conſequently a motive to hope they will leave no ſtone unturned, in order to obtain at laſt from the court of London a redreſs of the unheard-of grievances which have excited juſt complaints from all our trading towns, and from our colonies. This hope is ſo much the better grounded, as their High Mightineſſes have taken into conſideration the memorials and petitions lately preſented to them by the deputies of the merchants of Amſterdam, and of the Weſt-India company.

Hague, Auguſt 8. On the 2d inſtant the French were diſlodged from Bruggen: Prince Ferdinand made a feint immediately afterwards, as if he intended to attack the enemy near Dulken, who giving into the ſnare, marched from Dalen to Gladbach, and Prince Ferdinand turned off immediately towards Aldenkirchen and Heering. The 3d inſtant his Serene Highneſs marched to Wachtendonck, where the French had a ſtrong poſt, which the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, at the head of the grenadiers of the army, attacked ſword in hand, and drove the French from thence by ſeven o' clock in the evening, with the loſs of only two grenadiers.

The army remained that night near Wachtendonck, and the next day, being the 4th inſtant, Prince Ferdinand marched to Rhynberg, by which the Rhine is again ſecured. Whilſt this operation was performing, Prince Ferdinand reinforced general Imhoff (who commands at Rees) with thoſe troops which were in and about Cleves. This ſtep was extremely well timed; for on the ſame day that he marched to Rhynberg, lieutenant-general Chevert (who had failed in his attempt to ſurprize Duſſeldorp) having been reinforced by part of the garriſon of Weſel, marched towards Rees, with 14 battalions, 5 ſquadrons and 12 pieces of cannon, in order to deſtroy the bridge upon the Rhine, and to ſurprize general Imhoff. The latter was not only upon his guard, but advanced to meet the enemy with ſix battalions and ſix ſquadrons, came to action with them, and after a ſmart engagement, in which the Allied troops behaved with their uſual ſpirit, he entirely routed M. de Chevert, took eleven of his twelve pieces of cannon, two or three ſtandards, and a great number of priſoners: The remainder fled with precipitation towards Weſel. This affair is the more honourable, as the diſproportion of numbers was very great, and the general who commanded the French, paſſes for the ableſt, and the moſt enterprizing of their whole army.

Advice is juſt received that Prince Ferdinand has ſince marched to Santen, by which all our communications are again opened, and that M. de Contades has been deceived and fruſtrated in all he has endeavoured to do. We wait with impatience for further particulars from the army, but have not the leaſt reaſon to doubt of the truth of the above accounts; which add likewiſe that the Engliſh troops were to paſs the Rhine at Rees on Sunday next the 13th inſtant.

By the accounts from Heſſe Caſſel, the Prince of Iſenbourg had reaſſembled thoſe of his forces that had been diſperſed, and receives great applauſe for his conduct in all that country: He has been reinforced at Eimbach with a few more troops and militia, ſo that his force is more conſiderable than it was, and he is marched forward again towards the enemy: About 2000 men are come out of Magdebourg to join him, and the country ſeems thereupon to have taken new courage, notwithſtanding the heavy exactions made upon them.

Munden, July 25. The prince of Iſenbourg had in all but 4000 men, with whom he covered the country on the ſide of Sanderſhauſen, when the French came and attacked him on the 23d, with 14 ſquadrons, as many battalions, and eight pieces of cannon. Yet he repulſed them four times ſucceſſively; but notwithſtanding the maſterly diſpoſitions that he made, and the bravery of his own regiment, that of Canitz, and that of Brunſwick; he was obliged to quit the field of battle, which being too large for his ſmall corps, gave the enemy the advantage of inveſting the Heſſians on every ſide with their ſuperior forces. they fought however ſix hours, nor did the Prince make his retreat, till after a thouſand of his men were ſlain, and a great number wounded. The ſame day (of the battle which the French bought with the loſs of 4000 of their troops) the Prince of Iſenbourg retired with the remainder of his corps to Hamelen, where he arrived in good order, without having been at all purſued in his retreat. The above defeat is imputed to the militia of the country, who are accuſed of not having ſuſtained the regular troops as they ought to have done.

LONDON.

Auguſt 5. Embden, where our forces deſigned for Germany are landed, lies 180 miles north of Duſſeldorp; ſo that we reckon the firſt embarkation of them may, by this time, have reached Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's army: and if this General ſhould find himſelf under a neceſſity to retire, the junction may be effected ſooner. Our forces are not liable to be moleſted in that long march, all the way between Embden and Prince Ferdinand's army being quite clear of the enemy's parties.

Saatz, where the army of the Empire and Serbelloni's corps of Auſtians encamp, is 55 miles almoſt weſt of Prague. Prince Henry of Pruſſia's army (according to the laſt acounts) lay about 30 miles north of Saatz, and 80 north-weſt of Prague.

According to our laſt advices from Pomerania, the Swediſh army is in a very bad condition; proviſion and forage are extremely ſcarce, and deſertion prevails ſo much, that moſt of the regiments are but half full: this makes the Anti-Pruſſian party at Stockholm the more uneaſy, as they know it to be impoſſible to raiſe men, unleſs they take them by force; and to this extremity they dare not proceed for fear of an inſurrection of the people, who murmur greatly againſt the government for unneceſſarily involving the nation in the preſent war.

We hear the Foudroyant and Raiſonable are ordered to be repaired with all expedition.

The laſt letters from Frankfort ſay, that even the French themſelves have no very ſanguine expectations from the prince de Soubiſe's army; which, if it ſhould receive any check, more eſpecially when further advanced, might find a retreat extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable.

Some letters from Hamburgh adviſe, that 25,000 men belonging to the five proteſtant Swiſs cantons, were taken (or taking) into pay forthwith by his Britannick Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, to join the allied army, commanded by prince Ferdinand.

They write from Ruremonde of the 25th, that the French had ſcarcely put a garriſon into that place, before they were again obliged to abandon it, on the approach of a body of Hanoverian troops, who had entered the town to the number of 2000 men, and more were immediately expected.

They write from Elſineur of the 25th of July, that the Ruſſian and Swediſh men of war continued before Drago, and reported that they were only come thither for a cruize and ſome refreſhments; which does not appear unlikely, as the Court of Denmark ſeems quite unalarmed at their viſit.

Auguſt 8. It is ſaid his majeſty has ſent orders for every man throughout the Electorate of Hanover, who is able to bear arms, from 60 years of age down to 18, to be immediately armed, and regimented, in order to prevent the French from again penetrating into that Electorate.

'Tis ſaid that three more regiments of foot, and three of dragoons, will be added to the troops going for Germany.

Every regiment of dragoons, both in England and Ireland, are to have one troop of light horſe, of the ſame colour with the regiment.

Four men of war are appointed to cruize between Embden and Stade.

The Hague gazette informs us, that the laſt diſpatches the Britiſh court received from Mr. Porter, his Majeſty's miniſter at Conſtantinople, import, that it was very probable the Grand Seignor would ſoon order a powerful army to march towards the Ruſſian frontier.

Letters from Cadiz mention the ſailing of 16 Spaniſh men of war the 16th ult. viz. 7 to meet the flota, 4 to cruize in the Mediterranean againſt the Algerines, and 5 in the Bay of Biſcay, to protect their trade.

Yeſterday ſix waggons loaded with arms and ammunition were ſent from the Tower to Devonſhire for the uſe of the militia of that county:---ſo that the Devonſhire men have the honour of being firſt in arms to defend their country.

Aug. 10. Some letters from Holland ſay that the Ruſſian and Swediſh armament, that hath been ſeen off the Iſles of Dragoe and Amagh is intended againſt Bremen.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Aug. 9.

"Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Naſſau, Capt, Sayer, from Guiney; ſhe left at the back of the Iſle of Wight four ſhips, freighted with the plunder of Senegal, under convoy of the Swan ſloop. She gives an account, that in the attack of Goree, belonging to the French, our troops were repulſed, and loſt many men.

Auguſt 12. Letters from Paris adviſe, that in a grand council held at Verſailles on the 26th paſt, a reſolution was taken to puſh the war with the utmoſt vigour, both by land and ſea.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at Briſtol the Hercules privateer, Capt. Biſhop, and brought in with her a Spaniſh ſhip of 250 tons, laden with 1300 barrels of flour, and other proviſions, bound from Bourdeaux to Canada.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Aug. 11.

"The Veteran privateer of London, Capt. Talbot, has brought in a large Dutch ſhip from St. Euſtatia. The Blenheim privateer brought in another laſt night. And the Prince Edward privateer, Capt. Morecock, two more laſt night."

Auguſt 15. Several letters which came by the Dutch mail adviſe, that on the 6th inſtant there was an engagement between 6000 Hanoverians, and 10,000 French, who were marching to the bridge at Rees, in order to intercept the Engliſh forces; that the French were defeated, had 2000 men killed, many taken priſoners, and loſt eleven pieces of cannon; but that the communication is now open between the Engliſh troops and prince Ferdinand's army. The Engliſh were within two days march of joining him.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 13.

"Saturday morning arrived on Southſea common three troops of light horſe; we hear they are to be embarked as ſoon as poſſible to reinforce our troops now at Cherburg.

"We hear that Admiral Hawke is very well recovered.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 7. This morning ſailed Rear-admiral Saunders in the Windſor.

Arrived the Dunkirk, Capt. Digby, from the Bay, and ſpoke with the Berwick and her convoy from Liſbon, and the Naſſau with four prizes from Guiney, on Friday off the Land's-End all well.

Whitehall, Aug. 15. A Meſſenger, who arrived here laſt Saturday, brought letters from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's head-quarters at Santen, dated the 6th inſtant; which fully confirm the above account from the Hague of the operations of his Highneſs's army, and of the action between General Imhoff and M. de Chevert.

BOSTON, October 16.

Thurſday Morning arrived here Capt. Campbell from Annapolis-Royal, who left that Garriſon laſt Saturday, and informs, That on Thurſday laſt an Officer arrived there, who had been with Brigadier Monckton, up the River St. John's with a Number of Troops from Halifax, to deſtroy what Fortreſſes the Enemy might have up that River; but that upon their landing they found the old Fort had been evacuated a conſiderable Time, as it was entirely gone to Decay, and Shrubs grown about it; that there were conſiderable Quantities of Timber lying about, of which the Brigadier intended to have erected a ſtrong Fort: That our Troops had marched near 40 Miles up the River, and diſcovered none of the Enemy.

The ſame Day Capt. Cole arrived here in ſeven Days from Louiſbourg, and by a Gentleman who came Paſſenger, we have the following Intelligence, That Admiral Hardy, with the Men of War and Tranſports, were returned from their Expedition againſt Gaſpey, having deſtroyed all the Houſes, Shallops, Boats, &c. that they found there, and laid waſte all their Fiſh-Flakes, and every thing elſe that could be of Service to the Enemy at that Settlement; they alſo found there upwards of 25,000 Quintals of ready made Codfiſh, ſome of which they brought off with them, the reſt they deſtroyed; the Inhabitants were all retired into the Country, having before received Intelligence of our coming againſt them, but that 3 or 4 were taken Priſoners by our ſcouting Parties, which were ſent from thence: That after our Troops had deſtroyed the Settlement there, they re-imbarked on board the Tranſports, and with the Men of War proceeded above 30 Leagues up the River St. Lawrence, where they took two Sloops, one of which was laden with Proviſions, Gunpowder, and ſome Fur, the other Sloop was in Ballaſt; they informed that 6 Sail of French Men of War of the Line were at Quebeck, and that they were to ſail from thence for France ſome time in October; upon which Information Admiral Hardy returned with the whole Fleet to Louiſbourg: The Boreas Frigate, and a Fireſhip, with all the Tranſports, came thro' the Gutt of Canſo, and arrived at Louiſbourg three Days before the Admiral. That on Sunday, the Firſt of this Inſtant, the Admirals Boſcawen and Hardy, with 8 Sail of the Line, ſailed for England, but that they intended to cruize at the Entrance of St. Lawrence River, in hopes of meeting with the above French Fleet. That Admiral Durell was left at Louiſbourg with 10 Sail of the Line, two of which are to winter there, and the reſt at Halifax. That the City has been cleaned of all the Filth and Rubbiſh, and the Houſes repairing with the greateſt Diſpatch; that the Garriſon was very healthy, and are well ſupplied with Proviſions of all Kinds.

Friday laſt Capt. Dewar arrived here, in about 9 Weeks from Cadiz, and informs, that the Spaniſh Flota was ſafe arrived there, immenſly rich, to the Joy of all Nations; and that the Spaniſh Fleet was ſailed, but ſuppoſed only to exerciſe the Seamen.

Saturday laſt Captain Stevens arrived here in about ten Weeks from New-Caſtle, and informs, That on the 16th of laſt Month he ſpoke with the Curven, Captain Benſon, from Virginia for Whitehaven, having loſt all his Maſts in a hard Gale of Wind ſome Time before, and had his Boatſwain and a Boy waſhed overboard, the Boy ſaved, but the Boatſwain drowned; they were in great Want of ſome Neceſſaries, with which Capt. Stevens ſupplied them, tho' the Wind was very high.

NEWPORT, Rhode-Iſland, October 17.

On Saturday laſt, came into this Port, from the Gold Coaſt of Africa, the Snow Fox. Captain Wanton, who came in her, gave us the following Account: That the Count St. Florentine, deſign'd for a Man of War, but purchaſed by ſome Merchants in Bourdeaux, and commiſſion'd for a Privateer, mounted with 60 Guns, mann'd with Five Hundred and Fifty Men, and commanded by Monſieur Mourvit, took Capt. Earle of Providence, on the 23d of June, and ſoon after drove on Shore, at Cape-Mount, a Ship of 200 Tons, which immediately went to Pieces. She proceeded down the Coaſt to Anamaboa, where ſhe arriv'd the 13th of July, and took Capt. Wanton in the Sloop King of Pruſſia, Capt. Buffum, in the Snow Anamaboa, of this Port, and Capt. Taylor of New-London. On the 28th, the Harwich of 50 Guns, commanded by Commodore Marſh, in Company with the Rye of 20 Guns, came down, when the Privateer was at Anchor, upon which ſhe cut Cables, and endeavoured to make her Eſcape; but finding it impoſſible, ſhe ſtood for the Men of War, and an Engagement immediately enſued, which began at 12 o'Clock, and continued in Sight 3 Hours.---The firſt of Auguſt, an Account was receiv'd from the Leeward Forts, that ſeveral Pieces of Doors, Gun-Carriages, Spunges, Rammers, &c. having Flower-de-Luces on them, were found, which made it conjectured, the Privateer was either taken or ſunk.-------We cannot omit the following ſingular Inſtance of Benevolence and Humanity in Mr. Brew, Chief of Anamaboa Caſtle. The Snow Fox was purchaſed of the Captain of the Privateer, by the Dutch Chief of Coromantine Caſtle, of whom Mr. Brew bought her, and after ſupplying her with Proviſions, generouſly made a Preſent of her to Capt. Taylor, in order to bring him home, and the reſt, who were taken by this Privateer; all of which, after their Misfortune, were treated with great Hoſpitality by the Gentlemen on the Coaſt, particularly by the Governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

GEORGE SMITH, intending for England in about ten Days, deſires all thoſe indebted to him, on an open or Book Account, to come and pay their reſpective Ballances: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are requeſted immediately to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

Yesterday was sent in here by the Privateer Ship Oliver-Cromwell, Capt. Nicholl, a French Snow from Mississippi, bound to Cape-Francois, in Ballast: He took her the 23d of September; and two Days before, he fell in with and took, the Letter of Marque Ship Jason, of 14 six Pounders and 50 Men, Monsieur Bertrand, Commander, from Quebec for Cape-Francois, after a smart Engagement of 4 Glasses, in which Capt. Nicholl had 4 Men killed, and 13 wounded, and was much disabled in his Masts, Yards and Rigging.

Before Capt. Bertrand fell in with Capt. Nicholl, he had taken the Snow Enterprize, Capt. Ogilvie, from this Port, for St. Kitts; a Sloop from Fyal, for Halifax, John Hathorn, Master, belonging to Salem; a Sloop from Jamaica for London, belonging to Boston, but ransomed; and a Sloop from South-Carolina, for Barbados, Ebenezer Turrell, Master. Capt. Ogilve came in the Snow, and the Ship Capt. Nicholl intended to dispatch for this Port the 25th of September, so that she may be hourly expected.

Saturday Night last, his Majesty's 17th and 47th Regiments of Foot, arrived here from Albany. They both set sail Yesterday Evening; the former for Philadelphia, and the latter for New-Jersey.

The 12th Instant Advice was received at Albany, That a Party of French and Indians were on their March to attack General Stanwix at the Carrying Place; two of the five Regiments that were encamped at Green-Bush, were immediately ordered up the Mohawk's-River, with some of the Militia, and were to be followed by the three others, in Case of Need, but we are inclined to think 'twas a false Alarm.

The French, we are told, have many scouting Parties about Fort-Edward, Lake-George, Half-Way-Brook, and Fort-Miller. A Serjeant of the Rangers was scalped a few Days ago within two Miles of the Lake; and the twelfth Instant a Regular was taken off from the Encampment at Fort-Edward. A Provincial was taken away about the same Time by two Indians; and after he had marched a Day with them, at Night he made his Escape, by cutting himself free from the Tree he was bound to.

We hear from Fort Johnson, that an Engineer arrived there the 22d, being sent from Fort-Edward, by Brigadeer General Prevoit, to survey that Part of the Country, in order, if Necessity required it, to have a Communication between Hudson's and the Mohawk's River.

We also hear there is a new Block-House to be constructed on the West Side of the River, opposite Fort-Edward, and that it is to be secured this Winter by a strong Garrison.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

On Thursday last Captain William George arrived here in the Sloop Ruby, belonging to New-London, homeward bound from St. Martins with Salt, but taken on this Coast by the Prince Edward Frigate, of St. Maloes, Captain Sebiere du Chateleau, pierced for 36 Guns, but mounted only 26, a very large Ship, and sails well.

Captain George was Mate of the Recovery, Captain Stephenson, bound to this Port from Londonderry; which Vessel was taken by the above Frigate on the 19th of May last, and ransomed, and he carried to Quebec as Ransomer, where he has been ever since.

This Gentleman informs us, that he left Quebec about 42 Days ago in said Frigate, in Company with six Ships of War of 64 Guns each, two other Frigates, a Privateer, and five Merchantmen; the Men of War designed home, but not half manned, and very sickly; the Merchantmen bound to the Cape: That the Prince Edward left the Fleet soon for the West-Indies, but took a Cruize on this Coast in his Way, when he made the following Vessels Prizes.

On the 4th of October he took Captain Peter Dobson, in the Sloop Nancy, from New-York for St. Thomas's, in Ballast, and burnt her the next Day.

The 7th Captain Archibald Hamilton, in the Snow Dutchess of Douglass, for Maryland from Boston, was taken, and burnt likewise.

The 9th Captain John Lee, in the Brig Globe, of this Port, designed for Montserrat, was brought to, and sent to Canada.

The 10th he took Capt. John Atkins, in the Ship Betsey, from Liverpool and Newbury for Virginia, with some Bale Goods on board, and ordered her also to Canada.

On the 14th Captain Benjamin Mather, in the Sloop Ruby, from St. Martins for New-London, laden with Salt, was taken likewise.

And the same Day he took Capt. Thomas Gordon Stall, in the Sloop Rebecca, from Cape-Francois for Rhode-Island, her Lading Rum and Melasses, and dispatched her to Canada also.

All the Prisoners were used in the most humane and genteel Manner by the French Captain, and were sent off in the Sloop (49 in Number) and had Plenty of every Thing to bring them up here.

Captain George further advises, that they were in great Want of Provisions in Canada last Winter, each Man having only an Allowance of two Ounces of Bread for 24 Hours: That betwixt Two and Three Thousand of the French Neutrals perished there, not being allowed what was common with the Inhabitants, but their Subsistence chiefly Horse-flesh: That there seemed to be no great Plenty among them when he came away, tho' their Crops were tolerably good, but much neglected for want of Hands to get them in, all the Men fit to bear Arms being sent to the Frontiers; and that what Grain they had was collected in to public Granaries, without any Regard paid to the particular Owners of it, and given out in Proportion to every one, by Persons appointed for that Purpose: That they had received no Supply of Soldiers from France this Summer, excepting about 180, that were on board the Frigate that took him, and another Vessel: That there were above 300 in the two Ships, but they were seized with a malignant Fever on the Passage, which carried off the rest, and those that got in, were landed in a very sickly Condition: That on receiving the News of the Reduction of Cape-Breton they were much dispirited, and imagine, that if the War continues another Year, they will lose their whole Country, on which Account many of them were disposing of their Effects, and preparing to go home as soon as possible: That he had not heard of the Destruction of Frontenac (great Pains being taken to keep such Things from the Prisoners) but believes, from the Sadness of their Countenances, that they had Notice thereof, and that they seemed to be prodigiously shocked with it: That he thinks there are about 300 English Prisoners at Quebec, and that there may be about the same Number at Montreal: And that he saw the worthy Colonel SCHUYLER there, who was in good Health, and, from his benevolent Disposition, proved a great Blessing to many of his unhappy Countrymen, whose Wants were always supplied by him.

The Captain likewise says, that while he was there, a Ship belonging to London, Captain Spanner, and bound to Boston, with about Fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling Worth of Dry Goods on board, was brought in, which sold for above Sixty Thousand Pounds: And that a Snow from Waterford for Newfoundland was also sent in; as was likewise a Schooner from Boston for Louisbourg with Stock.

The Frigate had but about 100 Hands when she left Quebec, and not above 60 when the Prisoners parted with her; so that she would soon be obliged to leave the Coast.

Since our last we have had several Accounts of an Attack being made by the French on our advanced Post at Loyalhanning, one of which is as follows.

Extract of a Letter from Rays-Town, October 16, 1758.

"Yesterday the Troops fired on Account of our Success over the Enemy, who attacked our advanced Post at Loyalhanning the 12th Instant; their Number, by the Information of a Prisoner taken, said to be about 1100. The Engagement began at Eleven o' Clock, A. M. and lasted till Two. They renewed the Attack thrice, but our Troops stood their Ground, and behaved with the greatest Bravery and Firmness at their different Posts, repulsing the Enemy each Time; notwithstanding which, they did not quit the Investment that Night, but continued firing random Shots during that Time. This has put our Troops in good Spirits. The Accounts are hitherto imperfect, which obliged the General to send a distinct Officer Yesterday to Loyalhanning, to learn a true Account of the Affair. By the General's Information, they only took one wounded Soldier, and says nothing of the Killed, tho' it is imagined to be very considerable, if they attacked in the open Manner it is reported they did. Col. Boquet was at Stony-Creek, with 700 Men, and a Detachment of Artillery. He could get no further on account of the Roads, which indeed has impeded every Thing greatly. This Night or To-morrow a sufficient Number of Waggons will be up with Provisions.

List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Action.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Highlanders, - -	1	1	
First Virginia Regiment,	4	6	
North-Carolina Companies,			3
Maryland Companies,	2	6	11
First Pennsylvania Regiment,	4	5	12
Second Ditto, - -	1		4
Lower County Companies,			1
Total.	12	18	31

Officers among the Killed and Wounded.

Of the Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant James Duncason, wounded.

Of the Marylanders, Lieutenants Pratter and Matthews, killed; and Ensign Bell wounded.

Of the Artillery, Lieutenant Wright wounded slightly in the Head.

Twenty-nine of the Missing were upon Grass Guards when the Enemy attacked."

The following Extract of a Letter from Loyalhanning, dated the 14th Instant, is just come to hand.

"We were attacked by 1200 French, and 200 Indians, commanded by M. de Vetri, on Thursday, the 12th Current, at 11 A. M. with great Fury until 3 P. M. when I had the Pleasure of seeing Victory attend the British Arms. The Enemy attempted in the Night to attack us a second time; but, in Return for their most melodious Indian Musick, we gave them a Number of Shells from our Mortars, which soon made them retreat. Our Loss on this Occasion is only 62 Men, and 5 Officers, killed, wounded and missing. The French were employed all Night in carrying off their Dead and Wounded, and, I believe, carried off some of our Dead through Mistake."

On Friday Night last a melancholy Accident happened in our River. Captain Godden, with fourteen Men, were going down, in a Pilot Boat, to a Vessel bound to Halifax, when off of Tinicum-Island the Boat suddenly overset in a Squall of Wind, and the Captain, with ten of the People, were drowned.

Yesterday his Honour the GOVERNOR returned from Easton.

We hear a Prize Brig is coming up from the Spry Privateer, Capt. Spring, of this Port. She is said to be an English Vessel, and taken coming from Hispaniola.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamson, from Boston.
Ship William and George, Douglass Campbell, from Port Rush.
Schooner Little Esther, Hanson Meserve, from Piscataqua.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Hillary, Thomas Cragg, for Liverpool.
-------- Mary-Anne, James Allen, for New-York.
-------- Friendship, Henry Jones, for St. Kitts.
-------- Hill, Matthew Dresson, for Madeira.
Sloop Rainbow, Barzillai Folger, for Nantucket.
Schooner Endeavour, Zephaniah Holwell, for N. Carolina.
---------- Little Esther, Hanson Meserve, for Piscataqua.
Ship Unicorn, Charles Lyon, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Brig Salley, Thomas Godden, to Louisbourg.
Snow Stoughton, James Ross, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Swan, Joshua Titcomb, to Halifax.
------ Dolphin, Stephen Kirkland, to South-Carolina.
Schooner Salley, John Catlin, to St. Kitts.
---------- Endeavour, Zephaniah Holwell, to N. Carolina.

Just published, and sold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1759. Containing, besides the usual Calculations, a plain and easy *Process* for making HARD-SOAP, in which certain unerring Rules are laid down for the Workman to know the Strength of his *Lees*.----How to make *Ashes* from green Vegetables far superior to Wood-ashes; very advantageous to Soap-makers, who will find one Bushel of Ashes, thus prepared, worth four Bushels of common Wood-ashes, the Dust of the Vegetables being thereby almost formed into Pot-ash.----Some very useful and approved Prescriptions in *Farriery*; particularly, how to cure a Horse when foundered; of the Pole-Evil, when broke, or not broke; and of the Botts.----How to destroy Moths, Bugs and Fleas, at a very trifling Expence, and without any Inconveniency.----The Advantages of Fortitude.----True Happiness, where to be found.----Man's Dependance on his Creator.----Of Reputation.----The Pride of Science, and Self-sufficiency exposed.----The Absurdity of Parsimony and Extravagance.----How to recover and preserve Health.----A very necessary and interesting Description of Love.----Rules for taking a Wife; well worth the Attention of all that would secure Happiness in a married State.----Of Contentment.----Rules for taking a Husband; calculated to promote the Happiness of the Fair Sex.---Of Friendship, shewing the Expediency of Reconciliation with Enemies, and the Danger of despising, even the meanest.----A safe and sure Remedy for Convulsions, that so frequently prove fatal to Children in breeding their Teeth.----Of Ridicule.---Of solid Glory, or the Way to become truly great and estimable.----An essential Point in Generalship, explained and recommended by one of the greatest Warriors of Antiquity; highly deserving the Perusal of all who are designed for the Profession of Arms.----And a Letter of the celebrated *Cicero* to his Son *Marcus*, replete with noble and just Sentiments, against Intemperance, Drunkenness, and every kind of Debauchery; which, it is hoped, may be of some Use in reclaiming those who are not sunk beyond Recovery in Luxury and Vice.----With wise Sayings, pleasant Turns, &c. &c. &c.

A Large Collection of valuable Books, will be sold by Auction, in a few Weeks; and as a few more are wanting to render the Catalogue more compleat, such Persons who have any to dispose of, are desired to send them to Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, in order to have them inserted in the Catalogue.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

RUN away, on the 21st Instant, from Robert Wakely, of this City, a Negro Woman, named Anne, about 18 or 20 Years of Age, is short and well set, and had on a blue Jacket and Petticoat, Ozenbrigs Apron, and an old Cap, but no Shoes or Stockings. Also run away, at the same Time, a Negroe Man, named Frank, belonging to Alexander Collay, of Whitemarsh, about 30 or 35 Years of Age, is a slender middle sized Fellow, and had on a new Wool Hat, Bearskin light coloured Coat, a Snuff coloured Jacket, without Sleeves, a striped Shirt, Leather Breeches, blue Stockings and good Shoes. They are Man and Wife, and supposed to be gone together. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and brings them to either of the Subscribers, shall have Fifty Shillings Reward for both, or if put into the next Goal where taken up Forty Shillings, paid by ROBERT WAKELY, or ALEXANDER COLLAY. ‡

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

RUn away, this Morning, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Man, about 29 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushey Head of yellow coloured Hair, which is very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over in the City of Derry, a few Days ago, from Londonderry: Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with blue Stripes across, Serge Breeches, and new Shoes. He is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

Bucks County, October 24, 1758.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in the Township of Warwick, Bucks County, on the 21st of this instant October, at Night, a brown Gelding, three Years old, between 14 and 15 Hands high, in good Order, trots mostly out of hand, paces a good Travel when rid, has a short switch Tail, his Mane hangs on the Off side, cropt pretty short, trimmed behind the Ears some time ago, has a Scar on one of his Fore-legs, on the Inside, above the Knee, from a Cut with a Scythe, had never been shod, nor worked in the Geers, when took away, and had no Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up and secures the said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, and the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horse, and reasonable Charges, paid by me JOHN DIVEN. ⊕

Philadelphia, October 25, 1758.

STOPT at Noxontown Fair, on Monday last, two large Silver Spoons, which, it is thought, have certainly been stolen. Any Person describing the Marks, and paying for this Advertisement, may have them again, by applying to John Bayly, Goldsmith in Philadelphia.

For LONDON directly.

The SHIP
DRAGON,
FRANCIS HAMMIT
Commander;

A good Ship, well fitted with Carriage Guns and Small-arms, and has good Close Quarters. The greatest Part of her Cargoe is ready, and it is expected she will sail by the 10th of November at farthest. For Freight or Passage, apply to Samuel Howell, and Philip Benezet, or said Commander, at the London Coffee House.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

JOHN MIFFLIN, junior,

At his store, next the Drawbridge, near Hamilton's Wharff,

BEST sailduck, seaming twine, ozenbrigs, princes linen, Irish and check ditto, Flanders bedticks, 7 qr. 7 qr. and half, and 8 qr. bedbunts, pieces of bedticken, coloured thread, buckram, flowered bandanoe handkerchiefs, bordered all round, spotted ditto, cotton romals, rose blankets, writing paper, mens fine cotton hose, superfine ditto, extraordinary superfine India ditto, nutmegs, cinnamon, London steel A C No. 3, powder, shot and lead, pewter dishes, plates, basons and spoons, hard metal water plates, tea kettles, corks, stock locks, pad ditto, marking irons, ship carpenters axes, coopers howells, iron hose, proof glasses. Also may be had, as usual, rum, sugar, melasses, Boston double and single refined loaf sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, allspice, pepper, French indigo, Indian corn, fine and coarse salt, mackrel and grind stones, braziletto, iron kettles, ship and middling bread.

Strayed or stolen from said Mifflin, about two months since, a black horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, paces well, shod before, carries his ears very upright, branded on the near buttock IR in one. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward.

There have been repeated requests for those indebted to the late partnership of Jonathan and John Mifflin to make payment thereof, or give bond to the Subscriber, but many people pay little regard thereto; this is to inform them, that they will be called on by name in the publick papers, unless they speedily comply.

JOHN MIFFLIN, junior.

For LONDONDERRY directly,

The SNOW
RECOVERY,
ROBERT STEVENSON
Commander;

Newly rebuilt, has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, WALTER SHEE, or said Commander.

Lately imported, and to be sold by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, three Doors above Market-ſtreet, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, the following Goods, viz.

SUperfine, fine & coarſe broadcloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, raſſels, boiled cambletS, ſtriped ditto, alapeens, baragon, fergedenims, everlaſtings, naps, coatings, bearſkins, German ſerges, worſted and hair pluſh, manduels, ſtocking breeches, worſted ſtockings, brown buckrams, Ruſſia linens, ſheeting, p inces linen, doulas, ozenbrigs, cotton and linen ch cks, linen handkerchiefs, bedticks, bedbunts, light and cloth coloured thread, Scotch ditto, needles, pins, laces, bobbins, ſhirt buttons, garterings, bindings, ribbons, ſilk watch ſtrings, ſilk garters, a neat aſſortment of ſilk velvets, light and c.oth coloured balladine ſewing ſilks, ſilk twiſt, ſilk and hair and mohair, ſilk and hair buttons, mohair ditto, a large aſſortment of white and yellow metal buttons, horn ditto, light and cloth colou ed cord, table knives and forks, cutoe knives, piſtol capt ditto, ſeal end penknives, Barlow's ditto, a neat aſſortment of ſciſſars, ſteel and white metal buckles, braſs ditto, razors, ſnuff boxes, ſteel and braſs thimbles, watch ſeals and keys, ſilver watches, gold pattern ſleeve button, glaſs ditto, Briſtol ſtone ditto ſet in ſilver, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, bohea tea, and ſundry other goods.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JOHN HEAD,

At his houſe, nearly oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following goods, viz.

BLue, green, black, ſcarlet and drab broadcloths, 6-qr. naps and beaver coating, red, blue, green and white halfthicks, blue and drab cambl ete, a large aſſortment of ſhaloons and hair buttons, red flannels and ſerge, ſtriped linſey, 7-qr. 8-qr. and 10 qr. blankets, buckrams, blue, green and brown damaſk, a large aſſortment of mens plain and ribbed worſted and thread hoſe, womens ditto, with ſilk and worſted clocks, muffatees, double and ſingle worſted caps, cotton, thread and ſham ſilk laces, ſeal end penknives, braſs ink pots, ſilver pattern coat and veſt buttons, white and yellow gilt coat buttons, horn coat and veſt ditto, ivory and horn combs, an aſſortment of Scotch and coloured threads, corded poplins, dreſdenets and pruſſianets, drab and ſcarlet ſhort cloaks, drab, white, blue, pink, green and black tammies and durants, blue, green, drab and black calimancoes, brown, blue and green kerſeys, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10 and 20d. nails, powder, lead and ſhot, writing paper, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, cowlas and princes linen, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, tandem lineos, mens and womens gloves and mittens, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. 6-qr. and 8 qr. diaper, black crape, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cuttees, ſungees, ſeerſoy and cotton romal handkerchiefs, a neat aſſortment of plain and figured ribbons, filleting narrow tapes and bobbins, an aſſortment of mohair, braſs kettles, an aſſortment of calicoes and cottons, Cumberland, Pruſſia and paſte work linen handkerchiefs, Scotch and Engliſh check ditto, piſtol lawns, flowered, ſpotted and clear lawns in pieces and patches, black and blue China taffeties, an aſſortment of cambricks, kenting handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of pins, black and blue velvets, verdigreaſe, blue, green and cloth coloured pluſh, ſheeting linen, a large aſſortment of mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, a great variety of baladine ſewing ſilk, black ell wide Perſian, white and pink half yard ditto, ſnuff boxes, ſundry ſorts of garters, worſted bindings, black ferrets, and moſt ſorts of hat trimmings, &c. &c. &c. Tbetf.

Juſt imported in the Speedwell, Capt. Robeſon, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN *and* PETER CHEVALIER,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, the Door above the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

SUperfine broadcloths in ſuits, bearſkins, blue, green, grey and ſcarlet naps, blanketing, fearnoughts, drab cloths, plains, forreſt cloths, worſted and coarſe ribbed yarn hoſe, ſhaloons calimancoes, worſted damaſks, venetian poplins, tammies, durants, flannels, linceys, Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, calicoes, cottons, hard ware, powder, ſhot, bar lead; with ſundry other goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

TENCH FRANCIS,

HAS removed his Store next Door below Mr. Jonathan Evans's, in Front-ſtreet; where he has a Variety of European and India Goods to ſell for Ready Money only.

N. B. All thoſe who have any Demands againſt Charles Loardan, are deſired to bring in their Accounts atteſted to ſaid Tench Francis. Tbetf.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1758.

TO be ſold at publick Vendue on Thurſday, the ſecond Day of November next, at the London Coffee-houſe (where the Plan of the Lots may be ſeen) four Lots of Ground, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and Market-ſtreet, and between the Sixth and Seventh Streets from Delaware, two of them on the Weſt Side of Sixth-ſtreet, each containing in Breadth 20 Feet, ſix Inches and three fifth Parts of an Inch, and in Depth 86 Feet, ſix Inches: And the other two, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of a 50 Foot new Street, extending into Market-ſtreet, each of them containing in Breadth 20 Feet and an Half, and three fifth Parts of an Inch, and in Depth 86 Feet ſix Inches, bounded Eaſtward with the two firſt deſcribed Lots. The Title is indiſputable. The Sale will begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and the Purchaſer ſhall have twelve Months Credit for one third Part of the Purchaſe Money, without Intereſt, giving Security, if required.

JOHN GILLEYLEN.

BRoke out of a paſture, on the 15th of September laſt, a black Horſe, 14 Hands high, five Years old, is a little Hog back'd, has a bob Tail, his Mane a little trimmed, and hangs on the near Side, had a ſmall Hurt on his Back, occaſioned by the Crupper, paces altogether when rid, but trots out of Hand at times. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN LUCKEN.

To be SOLD,

A Smart young Negroe Man, who has had the Small-pox and Meaſles. Enquire of John Everla, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the Lock and Key.

CAME to the Plantation of David Shearer, in Bert Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in June laſt, a little black Mare, marked L on the off Shoulder, and on the near Buttock A. Had a Bell on when ſhe came. Likewiſe a young Horſe, and a young Mare, about two Years old. The Colt has a Star in his Forehead, his Colour black; and the Mare of a bay Colour. The Owners coming and proving their Properties, and paying Charges, may have them again. DAVID SHEARER.

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Servant Woman, who has three Years to ſerve, and is fit for all ſorts of Houſe-work, enquire at the New Printing Office.

October 26, 1758.

THere was found, ſome time ago, a Pocket-book, with ſome Paper money, and ſome Writings in it. The Owner coming and deſcribing the ſaid Book and Writings, may have them again, by applying to Joſeph Dickinſon, in Plymouth Townſhip.

Reading, October 16, 1758.

STrayed or ſtolen from the Subſcriber at Reading, about the 25th of laſt Month a roan Horſe, ſix Years old laſt Spring, about 13 Hands high, no Brand, a Piece cropt or tore off one Ear, has a bob Tail, is a natural Pacer, had but one Shoe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that his Owner may have him again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings, and reaſonable Charges; if ſtolen, and the Thief alſo ſecured, Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me JOHN SMITH, junior.

October 16, 1758.

WHereas Mary, the Wife of William M'Cord, of Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, hath eloped from her Huſband, and carried off ſome of his Goods, and has endeavoured to make Sale of more; therefore theſe are to forbid all Perſons from truſting her, the ſaid Mary, on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. WILLIAM M'CORD.

October 20, 1758.

NOtice is hereby given to the Members of the Union Library Company of Hatborough, that they attend their Annual Meeting, at the Library Room, on the Fourth Day of November next, between the Hours of Twelve and Four in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe Directors, Secretary and Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, and to make their third Annual Payment.

By Order of the Directors,

JOSHUA PATTS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

ON the 12th Day of Auguſt was committed, as an idle Vagrant, to the Workhouſe of this City, one Mary Smith, but ſince confeſſes her Name to be Catherine Palmer, and that ſhe belongs to Parſon Campbell, in Charles County, Maryland; this is therefore to inform ſaid Campbell, or any other Perſon, that if they do not come or ſend for ſaid Mary Smith, alias Catherine Palmer, in four Weeks from this Date, ſhe will be ſold out for her Charges by the Keeper of the Workhouſe of Philadelphia, JAMES WHITEHEAD.

CAme to the Plantation of Thomas Forſter, Eſq; in Paxton Townſhip, and County of Lancaſter, the 16th of October Inſtant, a bay Horſe, three or four Years old, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Shoulder and near Buttock O, the off hind Foot white; he is about fourteen or fifteen Hands high. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

THOMAS FORSTER.

JUST imported in the Snow Meleſent, John Cotton, Commander, from Barbados, and to be ſold by KEARNY and GILBERT, three likely young NEGROE MEN about 20 Years of Age, fit for any Kind of Buſineſs.

NOW at the Plantation of William Allen, in Hanover Townſhip, a bay Horſe, taken up near Shippens-Town, a natural Trotter, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. WILLIAM ALLEN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, ſituated in Saoſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, late the Property of Caleb Worley, but now in Property of the Subſcriber, 200 and odd Acres of good Land, in the great Valley, within two Miles of four or five Merchant Mills, and is very convenient to cart Flour to Newport, with a good Stream of Water through the whole; a good two Story Houſe, new Barn and Stables, and other Out houſes, very convenient for a Farmer; 30 Acres of good Meadow, and more may be made, and very good Wheat Land cleared; the other Land well timbered. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Calvin Cooper, near the Premiſes, or the Subſcriber in Lancaſter,

HENRY HELM.

Juſt imported in the Ship Betty Salley, Capt. Edward Snead, from London, and to be ſold by

ARENT HASSERT,

In Lætitia-Court, Philadelphia,

ALL Sorts of Fine, Middling and Coarſe Boulting Cloths, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1758.

BROKE out of Newtown Goal, on the 24th ult. the following Perſons, viz. A ſtout likely Negroe Man, named Plymouth, belonging to Stephen Williams: Had on when he went away, an Ozenbrigs Shirt and Tow Trowſers, dariſh coloured woollen Jacket, a Pair of Shoes, and old Hat. A likely Negroe Woman, named Sue, belonging to Charles Edgar, formerly belonging to Joſeph Hart, about 27 Years of Age: Had on when ſhe went away, an Ozenbrigs ſhift, ſtriped Linſey Jacket and petticoat, and check apron, can talk good Engliſh and Low Dutch. A white man, named Hugh Sutherland, about 5 feet and a half high: Had on when he went away, a white garlix ſhirt, tow trowſers, red jacket, and old felt hat. A white girl about 18 Years of Age, lately lived with Joſeph Leech, and formerly lived with Henry Forſt, named Anne Gootey: Had on a black hair hat, linſey jacket and petticoat, a pair of calfſkin ſhoes, is pretty much marked with the ſmall pox. A white lad, named Peter Callaghan, about 18 years of age, well ſet, about 5 feet high, marked with the ſmall pox: Had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, white linen drawers, and old hat. For the three firſt mentioned runaways Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, and for the two latter Twenty Shillings for each, and reaſonable Charges, will be paid by JOSEPH THORNTON, Goaler.

Weſt-Bradford, September 29, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in the Forks of Brandywine, the 27th Day of September, 1758, a Dutch Servant Boy, named Jacob Sharrots, aged ſeventeen Years, of low Stature, black buſhy Hair, lately cut, talks pretty thick and ſharp: Had on when he went away, a Linen homeſpun Shirt, Tow Trowſers, a half worn Felt Hat, a Pair of ſtrong Shoes, almoſt new, Braſs Buckles, the Chapes too ſhort for the Square of the Buckles, ſtamped E B. He took with him a faded green Camblet Jacket, too wide for him, a Flag Silk Handkerchief, a Leather Apron. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, if taken within 10 Miles Ten Shillings, if above 10 Miles Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

JOSEPH FEW.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to have Money along with him to ſome Value.

October 12, 1758.

NO Strangers will be admitted to the Philadelphia Aſſembly during this Seaſon, but by Tickets from the Directors.

Juſt imported from London, by the Captains Snead and Robinſon, and to be ſold by

HENRY *and* WOODHAM,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. William Henry's,

A Large Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

To be SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, in the County of Cheſter, ſituated in the Townſhip of Radnor, joining to Coneſtogoe Road, containing 170 Acres of good Land, well watered, and well timbered, together with two Dwelling houſes and two Barns, one of which lying very convenient to Coneſtogoe Road, with a good Draw well belonging to it; alſo a good Quantity of Meadow and Orchard. The Title indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Tract of Land, with all the Conveniences thereunto belonging, may know the Terms of Sale, by applying to Enoch Abraham, living on the Premiſes.

To be SOLD,

A FRESH Quantity of Timothy Seed, at Mr. Robert Matthews's, at the Sign of the Cock, in Second-ſtreet, at reaſonable Rates, for Ready Money.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1758.

STRAYED or ſtolen (but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) in the Night of the 25th of laſt Month, from a Paſture near this City, two dark brown Geldings, about 14 Hands and a Half high each; one branded on the near Shoulder S, the other no Brand Mark; one paces and trots, the other trots and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, or either of them, and brings them to William Nicholſon's, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive Fifty Shillings for each Horſe, and if ſtolen, for the Thief Five Pounds, and reaſonable Charges.

September 4, 1758.

LOST or ſtolen a Pocket Book, and 22 Shillings in it; alſo a Diſcharge, given at Ray's-Town, dated Auguſt 29, by George Morton, Superintendant for a black Mare, and a bay Horſe, Waggon and Gears for four Horſes, belonging to John Riale Waggoner, No. 66. James Coultas, Eſq; is hereby requeſted not to pay any Perſon that may bring this Diſcharge; and whoever delivers the Pocket Book with the Money, and the Diſcharge to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward; but if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured, Forty Shillings, paid by JOHN RIALE, in New Britain, Bucks County.

For EXPORTATION,

At the SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, On Captain Goodman's Wharff, above Race Street.

IS made beſt hard white SOAP, Rozin SOAP, Mould and Dipt TALLOW CANDLES, of all Sizes.

Where Merchants, and others, may be ſupplied on the beſt Terms.

N. B. Several good dry lower Stores, upper Stores for Grain, and a very convenient Rigging Loft, to be lett on ſaid Wharff.

There will be expoſed to Sale, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 3d Day of November next,

A Plantation, ſituated in Lancaſter County, on the great Road leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, it being a licenſed Houſe of Entertainment near 20 Years, containing a ſufficient Quantity of Land, with a good bearing Orchard of near 300 Apple trees, a good Peach Orchard, and about 5 Acres of watered Meadow Ground made, and a great Deal more may be made; alſo a good Waggon, four Horſes and Gears, a Plow and Geers, and ſeveral Implements of Huſbandry, too tedious to mention; alſo a large Aſſortment of Store Goods, ſuch as Broadcloths, Thickſets, CambletS, Fuſtian, Cambrick, Lawn, Calicoes, Muſlin, Stocking Garters, Knives, Buckles, Tapes, Locks, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Flannel, Check, Ozenbrigs, ſeveral Sorts of Buttons and Mohair, Ribbons, Binding, ſewing Silk, Sleeve Buttons, Primers, Spelling Books, Razors, Bobbing, Thread, Perſian and Taffety, Mens and Womens Gloves, Diaper, Nonſopretty, fine and coarſe Hats, Pipes, Nails, Brimſtone, Roſin, Alom, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Bearſkin, Shaloons and Tammies, Croſs-bars, ſundry Sorts of Caps, fine and coarſe Linen, Wool Cards, Shoemakers Knives, Awl Blades and Hafts, Tacks, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Writing Paper, Files, Hinges, Nutmegs, Needles, Pins, Guns, Paſteboard, Pocket Books, Whips, and many other Things, too tedious to mention; alſo a conſiderable Quantity of Houſhold Goods, where due Attendance and reaſonable Credit will be given by me PETER BUFFINGTON.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to me by Bonds, Bills, or Book Debts, are deſired to make Payment againſt the 27th of November next, and eſpecially thoſe that were indebted before I left Newlin Townſhip, Cheſter County, againſt the Vendue, or they may expect to be ſued, without any further Notice, as they have promiſed many Times to pay but have not done it, for I intend to ſettle all my Affairs this Fall. There is to be ſold a Plantation, in Eaſt Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, adjoining the Land of Moſes Wright, and near the Widow Morgan's Tavern, containing 81 Acres of Land, a good Houſe and Barn, and a good Orchard and Meadow. The Title is indiſputable. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Peter Buffington aforeſaid.

SIX PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away, laſt Summer, from the Subſcriber, in St. Mary's County, Maryland, a likely Negroe Fellow, named Frederick, about 21 Years of Age, is tall and thin, the Calves of his Legs grow remarkably high, was always uſed to work about Houſe, is inclinable to uſe his Left Hand more than his Right, and plays on the Violin; he took with him a ſmall ſorrel Gelding, with a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock IC joined in one. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to the Subſcriber, in the County aforeſaid, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, and one Piſtole for the Gelding, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN CHESHEY.

N. B. He was ſuppoſed to be inveigled away by one James Seager, who frequents the Back Parts of Virginia.

Juſt imported in the Speedwell, Capt. Robinſon, from London, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, almoſt oppoſite the Ferry-houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of Woollen and other Goods, which he will ſell cheap for ready Money, or ſix Months Credit at fartheſt.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.